ESTABLISHED 1887

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1987

4 Killed Outside U.S. Base

Philippine **Gunmen Slay** GIs, Bystander

By Keith B. Richburg Washington Past Service

MANILA — Two U.S. soldiers, a retired American serviceman and a Filipino were shot and killed Wednesday in three apparently well-coordinated attacks outside Clark Air Base, in what would be the first known terrorist assaults on American targets here in more than

In a fourth incident, a U.S. serviceman's car came under fire at about the same time, but he escaped injury, according to Major Thomas Boyd, a spokesman at the leased American base in Pampanga Province north of Manila.

All of the attacks occurred within 15 minutes of each other, beginning shortly before 4 P.M. They all occurred within two miles (3.2 kilo-

meters) of the base. No one claimed responsibility for the attacks, and the U.S. military refused to speculate about the

perpetrators.
"We don't have any way at this time to determine whether the at-tacks were coordinated, whether Sincricans were specific targets, or what the motives were," Major Boyd said. "We have not come to my conclusions. It is too soon."

Most analysts said that the attacks could be the work of Communist assassins or of rebel rightist military officers who wanted to destabilize the government of President Corazon C. Aquino.

One of the victims was killed while walking near a restaurant in Dau, and another was killed on the road to Carmenville. In the latter attack, military officials said that a Filipino who tried to come to the aid of the American victim also was

A car carrying an American came under fire at about the same ley housing subdivision near the base, but the assailants apparently missed. In the fourth attack, a retime on the road to the Sunset Valtired air force serviceman was killed at Hensenville.

Major General Donald Snyder, the commander of the U.S. 13th Air Force, appealed on the armed forces television station in Manila

See ATTACKS, Page 8

Kiosk

Reagan Adviser **Delays Leaving**

WASHINGTON (AP) -Beryl W. Sprinkel has advised the White House informally that he wishes to stay on as chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers instead of resigning as planned, an administration of-ficial said Wednesday.

The official said Mr. Sprinkel, 63, indicated that he wanted to continue assisting the administration in dealing with the stock market crisis and seeking a deficit-reduction compromise with Congress.



As starving Ethiopians await food, the rebels are threatening relief

convoys. GENERAL NEWS

The Malaysian government arrested 63 people and closed Page 8

BUSINESS/FINANCE Trading in the newly privatized Compagnie Financière de Suez has been postponed by the French government. Page 14.

Dow close: UP 0.33 The dollar in New York: Yen

1,738 1,724 138.45 5.824

See DENG, Page 8



There was hectic trading Wednesday on the floor of the Frankfurt stock exchange, and prices fell sharply.

Tax Hike: Solution or Recipe for Disaster?

By Leonard Silk New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Just when President Ronald Reagan and Congress have started moving toward a compromise on measures to reduce the federal budget deficit, with the logiam apparently broken by the stock market plunge, an unlikely alliance of economists is warning that shrinking the deficit by raising taxes and cutting government spending would be the wrong thing to do at the worst possible time.

Robert Eisner, a professor of economics at Northwestern University and the presidentelect of the American Economic Association, has attacked budget cutting now as "conventional wisdom" that threatens "economic disaster." It would be a "mindless throwback to the omics of Herbert Hoover," he says.

Paul Davidson, professor of political economy at the University of Tennessee and editor of the Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics, says

By Reginald Dale

PARIS - Strong internal and external pres-

sures are mounting on West Germany to play its part in stabilizing the world economy by adopting more expansionary policies, govern-ment officials and private economists said

The plunge in the value of the dollar and the sharp fall of the Frankfurt bourse on Wednes-

relaxing tax and interest rate policies, as the

United States bas long demanded, according to

not listen to appeals for international coopera-tion, it could provoke a real 1930s-type depres-

sion," said Christopher Johnson, chief econom-

After the Frankfurt stock exchange closed

The danger is that if West Germany does

officials from other governments.

ic adviser to Britain's Lloyds Bank.

nonal Herald Tribune

that, after the market plunge, raising revenues and lowering government spending to reduce the deficit "can exacerbate current recessionary tendencies and can even create a second Great Depression in the 20th century."

And some of Mr. Reagan's most committed supporters of "supply side" economics, such as

NEWS ANALYSIS

Paul Craig Roberts of Georgetown University and Jude Wanniski, president of Polyconomics Inc., oppose any budget-shrinking moves involving tax increases. Such steps, they say, would have the perverse effect of reducing tax revenues. New taxation would chill the economy, reduce personal and business incomes, and thus lower tax receipts.

Mr. Reagan, while sending his men to negotiate with Congress, has continued to assert he will resist a tax increase, though willing to accept measures that could be called "revenue

The Wall Street Journal's editorial page warned that "the sight of the president selling out what everyone knows to be his beliefs will be anything but reassuring to the markets." So goes the provocative argument being made by strange bedfellows, the liberal hard-core Keynesians and conservative supply-siders. As arresting as it is, does their warning make sense? Or is the need to reduce the budget deficit at least as compelling today as it was before the crash, or even more so?

Obviously, not all Keynesians share Mr. Eisner's and Mr. Davidson's fear of throwing the economy into recession, Lawrence Summers, professor of economics at Harvard, calls Mr. Eisner and Mr. Davidson "hard-core Keynesians," in contrast to "eclectic Keynessuch as Professor Robert M. Solow of the

See TAXES, Page 15

Falling Dollar Unsettles World Stock Prices, but Wall St. Shows Stability

Banks Act to Aid Currency

By Ferdinand Protzman ional Fierald Tribune

FRANKFURT - Central banks bought massive amounts of dollars Wednesday on foreign ex-change markets as the U.S. curren-cy slid to its lowest levels since 1980 against the Deutsche mark.

Economists and currency traders called the intervention a major coordinated effort to control the pace of the dollar's decline,

Finance Minister Gerhard Stol-tenberg of West Germany con-firmed that the central banks of leading industrialized nations had coordinated their actions "to stabi-

lize currency rates.

"If necessary, it can be stepped up on an international level," he said in a statement released by the Finance Ministry.

The intervention beloed the dol-

lar recover from the day's lows in Europe. But a statement later by Jacques Delors, president of the European Community's executive body, caused the dollar to spiral downward in New York. Mr. Delors asserted that the

United States was prepared to allow the dollar to fall to 1.60 Dentsche marks, a level it has not seen. The dollar tumbled nearly 2 pfennigs in New York to close at 1.7380 DM, down from 1.7575 Tuesday. It fell to 138.45 yen from 140.85, to 5.8240 French francs from 5.8885 and to 1.4345 Swiss francs from 1.4475.

The dollar also fell against the British pound, which strengthened to \$1.724 from \$1.704. In Washington, the U.S. Trea-

The Dollar's Recent Weakness October, 1987

sury denied Mr. Delors's contention, saying that his remarks "do not reflect the policy of the United States government." The Treasury went on to affirm

the so-called Louvre accord, in which the major industrialized nations agreed in February to try to stabilize exchange rates through coordinated policies. Mr. Delors had told the Europe-

an Parliament that the nations agreed in February that the dollar should not fall below 1.80 DM. But noting the dollar had already dropped to 1.75 DM, he added, "Let's not have any illusions. The Americans are prepared to let it fall to 1.60 DM."

The central bank intervention began early Wednesday during See DOLLAR, Page 17

Dow Rises

A Fraction

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches NEW YORK - The New York stock market struggled to regain its balance on Wednesday but only blue-chip stocks succeeded, with the Dow Jones industrial average

inching up 0.33 point.

The rest of the market tumbled. dragged down by the falling dollar and the sharp decline in stock prices overseas (Articles, pages 11

and [4].
Analysts said, however, that Wall Street was showing some signs of stabilizing in the aftermath of last week's historic collapse and the continued sharp decline on Mon-

The Dow average of 30 blue-chip stocks inched up to 1,846.82 after rising a more solid 52.56 points, or 2.9 percent, on Tuesday. On Monday, the index plunged by \$.04 per-cent, or 156.83 points, in its sec-ond-worst day on record. But declining stocks led gainers

2-1 on the New York Stock Exchange. Prices also fell sharply in over-the-counter and American Stock Exchange issues.

NYSE volume rose to 280 mil-

lion shares, from 260 million on Tuesday, extremely heavy by historical standards but slow compared with the 600 million-share evels of last week. Stock exchanges are closing two hours early every day this week to cope with the buge

Wall Street began the day by compounding the misfortunes of overseas stock markets, most of which had suffered heavy losses early in the day and overnight.
Within the first half-hour of

trading, the Dow average had plunged 65 points, amid fears that the dollar's continued weakness could force up interest rates, if only to stablize the currency.

Lower interest rates help to stimulate the economy. Some economists fear that the cash loss from the stock market's 34 percent fall since late August — including the 508-point loss on Oct. 19 — will discourage consumers and businesses from spending at a pace that will prod economic growth.

By midmorning, though, the market began to grapple back, and by an hour before the close, the Dow had worked its way into positive territory and was on its way to a gain of 34 points. Reports of intervention on behalf of the dollar set up the rally, one trader said. But those gains were soon crased when Jacques Delors, president of

Investors Spurn BP Offer

The £7.2 billion (\$12 billion) sale of British Petroleum Co. stock by the British government has flupped.

When the share offer closed Wednesday, it appeared that only between 200,000 and 300,000 people had subscribed for BP stock. Before the plunge of stock markets around the world last week, more than 6 million had said they were interested. The sale, the biggest privatization effort attempted in Europe, was an important part of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's companion of selling state companies to private investor. After

campaign of selling state companies to private investors. (Mrs. Thatcher has thrown her support behind demands that the United States reduce its budget deficit. Page 3.)
In unofficial trading in London, BP's share price closed at 256

pence Wednesday, sharply down from the 330 pence per share offer price set two weeks ago. Underwriters, which are committed to buy the shares that

investors do not take up, have urged the government to call the Nigel Lawson, chancellor of the Exchequer, will decide Thursday whether the deal will go through. Official trading of the BP shares on the London stock market is to start Friday. (Page 11.)

See MARKETS, Page 10

Officials Ask **Deng to Stay** In Politburo

By Daniel Southerland Washington Post Service BELJING - Chinese provincial officials revealed on Wednesday that Deng Xiaoping is being pressed by many other senior party officials to reverse his announced intention to retire from the party's ruling Politburo.

The unexpected revelation, made at a press conference, injected new uncertainty into the senior Chinese leader's attempts to engineer a smooth transition of power from older leaders like himself to youn-Western diplomats said that if

Mr. Deng. 23, is unable to retire from the Politburo, it would indicate that the party leadership is torn by conflicts over the succession to Mr. Deng and that Mr. Deng's strong presence at the top is still required to arbitrate disputes among the leaders.

They suggested that it would also reveal a lack of confidence in the ability of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who is expected to take over as party chief at the end of the party congress that is now in progress. And it would be an indicator of the strength of "conservative" leaders who have been reluctant to follow Mr. Deng's example and re-tire from the Politburo, diplomats

But a number of diplomats, as well as Chinese officials, predicted that despite strong rumors and pressures to the contrary, Mr. Deng would in the end resign from the Politburo. He would retain influence as the country's paramount leader through his continuing leadership of the army, they said.

The talk of Mr. Deng's staving on at the pinnaele of power in the standing committee of the Politburo instead of resigning has been one of the surprises at a party congress

5.6 percent lower, Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German finance minister, gave a signal that some of the pressure may be working. In a British television interview late Wednesday, Mr. Stollenberg said that West Germany was reconsidering its interest rate policy in the **NEWS ANALYSIS**

light of the financial crisis. He declined, howevchange could be expected in the next few days. As the dollar's fall created strains within the European Monetary System, the European Community's eight-nation currency bloe, France was also understood to be urging West Germany to ease its policies and patch up its recently strained relations with Washington. France would like to see a reduction in West German interest rates to relieve pressure on the

franc ann allow French interest rates to fall in turn, officials said. That would help to boost France's economy in advance of the country's presidential election next year and offset the loss of French export markets as the U.S. economy slows down.

West Germany holds the key to unlocking the crisis, said Brendan Brown, chief economist at County Nat West investment bank in London. If the Bundesbank quickly eased its mone-tary policy, it would give the U.S. Federal Reserve Board scope to loosen its own policy without provoking a further crash in the value of the dollar.

Increased domestic demand would also cushion West German exporters from losses in the U.S. market as a result of the declining value of the dollar, analysts said. The shares of major See POLICY, Page 17

Reagan, Awaiting Shevardnadze, **Asks Soviets to Drop SDI Demands**

By Joel Brinkley New York Times Service WEST POINT, New York -

President Ronald Reagan called on the Soviet Union on Wednesday to stop holding arms reduction talks "hostage to measures that would cripple our Strategic Defense Ini-

Mr. Reagan's remarks, in a speech at the U.S. Military Academy, came just before the White House formally announced that Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, would visit Washington on Friday, apparently to lay the groundwork for a postible summit meeting. Last week, Mikhail S. Gorba-

ehev, the Soviet leader, said he would not set a date for a summit meeting in the United States until an unspecified agreement of some sort was reached on the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan's space-based defense program. But on Wednesday, the White House said Mr. Shevardnadze

with Secretary of State George P. to wait and see what he he has to say." Soviet officials have suggested that the meeting is intended to lay

the groundwork for a summit con-

ference later this year. last week by Mr. Gorbachev's surprise announcement that he was

Moscow says the United States can inspect two disputed radars. Page 8.

not ready for a summit meeting, even after the president and other officials had been openly promoting the idea — was not willing to predict on Wednesday what might happen as a result of the foreign

"The president welcomes the vis-it and assumes the foreign minister will want to discuss a wide range of subjects," the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said. Another White House official would bring with him a letter from said: "We don't know if it will Mr. Gorbachev and would meet result in a summit. We're just going

In his speech, Mr. Reagan said:

"It would be good for Mr. Gorbachev to see this country for himself. ference later this year.

But the White House — stung to visit the United States, I and the American people will welcome

But he also said, "A summit is not a pre-condition for progress on the agenda at hand." If a summit meeting is held, it is

expected to be the occasion for signing the proposed treaty banning intermediate-range weapons that is nearly completed. Mr. Reagan said Wednesday that he would not sign a treaty until "effective verification" was assured, asserting that the Soviets might otherwise be likely to cheat on any agreement.

They have an extensive record

of violating past arms control agreements," he said. And on the subject of the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan said, "The Soviets must stop hold-

See REAGAN, Page 8

XI.

Martinis Make a Comeback Against Heavy Odds (Say, 15-1)

By Frank J. Prial New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Vintage rock and roll is back. Comic books are back. Crew cuts are back. Even Billy Martin is back as manager of the New York Yankees. Next thing we know, they'll be building cars with fins again. Socially even more significant - if it's true, and

many people who know say it is - the martini is Remember the martini? Stirred, not shaken, so as not to bruise the gin? Remember when serious, or at least only marginally foolisb, people sat around and argued the merits of 15 parts gin to 1 of

Remember the three-martini lunch, that deductible perk of the sodden rieb? Jimmy Carter condemned it - and enshrined it forever in American political folklore, like the Cross of Gold, the Big Stick and "f do not choose to run."

Until recent financial upheavals disturbed the more or less calm tenor of the times, the rich, perhaps more than the rest of us, were lean, clear-eyed and purposeful, and much less prone than they once were to cocktail overkill. Whether that's about to change is not clear from the economic

Barmen in the financial district report some slight uptick in the sales of harder stuff last week. Was it simply tension, ratcheted up to a point where wimpy white wine could do no good? Or was it something deeper? Faced with an uncertain future, we tend to regress, to return to childish things — like the 15-to-1 martini.

There is a pleasant little place just off Burgundy

Street in New Orleans called the Bombay Club. To drink at the bar there is to enter a time warp. Most of the youngish crowd seems left over from a Young Republicans for Eisenhower mixer, and the house drink strengthens the illusion. It's an enormous gin martini, served straight up in a long-stemmed glass like the ones Myrna Loy and Wil-liam Powell used to drain in those "Thin Man" films. The Bombay Club glass is twice as big.

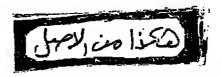
Some traditions die hard. One of them is the dry martini at the "21" Club. "The martini isn't making a comeback at our place," said Jerry Berns, the veteran restaurateur. "It never went away."

The only change, Mr. Berns said, is from gin to vodka, and the vodka of the moment is called Absolut. For true believers at "21," the perfect

"We sell a lot more martinis than we ever thought we would," said Ray Wellington, the manager of Amora, a popular midtown Manhattan restaurant and bar. "I'm not sure why, but I think the glass has something to do with it." Aurora uses the same five-ounce long-stemmed glass that is so popular at the Bombay Club.

"We still sell more wine than hard liquor," Mr. Wellington added, "but we do surprisingly well with the dry martini." Aurora's martini, unlike the ones at "21," is a gin martini, and the bouse gin is

If, in reality, the martini is making a comeback, so be it. Social arbiters and moralists can argue over the reasons. But we have made strides over the past three decades. Perhaps scientists can now produce the ultimate drink: a diet martini.



Deng Xiaoping at the Chinese Communist Party congress under way in Beijing.

Iraq Ends Gulf War Lull With Reports of Attacks On 'Maritime Targets'

By Loren Jenkins Washington Post Service

DUBAI - Iraq said Wednesday Iranian coast in the past 24 hours. Iran's southwest. ending a one-week bill in such at-

The announcement of attacks the raids, but a communique issued against Iran in the Gulf came 12 by the Iraqi news agency in Baghhours after Baghdad had unleashed a new campaign of aerial attacks against Iran's oil installations to Iranian oil industry Tuesday with Ceprive the Iranian regime of its manstays of aggression.

Iran immediately warned Iraqi civiliars to seek refuge in four Shiite holy cities to avoid its imminent "deadly response" to what it claimed were also two Iraqi aerial attacks on "nonmilitary" targets in western Iran in which a number of civilians were allegedly wounded.

The terms used by the Iranian warning hroadcast on Tehran Radio were similar to those issued earlier this month before Iran fired four Soviet-made Soud surface-tosurface missiles into the heart of Baghdad. Iraq claims 134 people were killed and 2.036 were wounded as a result of the missiles, one of which fell on a school full of chil-

tn a military communique



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Wednesday night, Iraq boasted that its air force had staged a series of "destructive raids" on a number that it had attacked three "mari- of oil refineries and chemical plants time targets," or tankers, off the in and around the city of Shiraz, in

Iran claimed, meanwhile, that it had shot down two Iraqi jets during dad denied any losses.

Iraq resumed its attacks on the an attack on the Agha Jahr oil fields. It followed that with Wednesday's raids around Shiraz and the resumption of attacks on Iranian shipping in the Gulf late Tuesday night and early Wednes-

Shipping officials in Dubai said Wednesday afternoon that there was no word on just what the Iraciattacked "maritime targets" might

That was taken as an indication that the Iraqi-claimed targets were oot international shipping but more likely decoys Iran has set around its main oil terminals and shipping routes, or Iranian-owned ships of the National Iranian Oil

President Ali Khamenei of Iran on Wednesday shrugged off the U.S. economic blockade against Iran announced by President Ronaid Reagan over the weekend. In a broadcast on Tehran radio. Mr. Khamenei said that Iran would withstand whatever pressure Floods Leave 41 Dead in Iran Washington sought to apply and would give an "appropriate reply to the U.S. action.

"We have been threatened with an economic blockade by the Western states," he said, "We are not

Beirut Gunmen Free Korean

BEIRUT - A South Korean diplomat kidnapped in West Beirut was released for a \$1 million ransom, Nabih Berri, Lebanon's jus-tice minister, said Wednesday.

Mr. Berri, who also heads the Shiite Moslem militia Amal, said that Amal had helped organize a safe passage for Do Chac Sung. 38. a second secretary at the South Korean Embassy, to travel from Beirut to Seoul via the Gulf. Mr. Do was abducted on Jan. 31, 1986.

"Regretfully, and according to my information, not less than \$1 station for abduction and afterward a station for releases."

Mr. Berri helped negotiate an end to the 17-day hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane in June 1985, during which more than 30 Americans were held by Shiite gun-

Amal has been instrumental in tracing and securing freedom for other foreigners seized in Beirut, including Sandis, Libyans, Italians and Americans. According to Beirut International Airport officials, Mr. Do left Beirut for home via Kirwail on Tuesday.

Mr. Berri refused to identify the kidnappers and stressed that Amal million were paid for the release of had only facilitated Mr. Do's jourthe South Korean diplomat," Mr. ney. "Yes, the Amal movement are being held by groups linked to was released for \$1 million. Berri said. "Once again Beirut is a protected him after his release, but

In an evening news program, the Lebanese Broadcasting Corpora-tion, a television station run by the Christian Lebanese Forces militia, broke the news on Mr. Do's liberation Monday.

Gunmen intercepted Mr. Do's car as he was being driven to work in the seafront Ramlet al Baida quarter of Beirut.

Three days after his disappearance, the previously unknown Green Brigades claimed responsihility for his seizure.

At least 21 other foreigners, including eight Americans, are still missing in Lebanon, Most of them

WORLD BRIEFS

Quebec Wins a Vote of Confidence

TORONTO (NYT) - In the face of bitter but fragmented opposition the Canadian government has won parliamentary approval for changes to the country's constitution that would recognize Quebec as a distinct society" and strengthen its battle to shore up its French language and

In a vote on Monday night, the House of Commons divided 242-16 in favor of the so-called Meech Lake agreement. But opponents, who include former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, academic expensional academic expension. on the constitution, native Indian leaders and women's groups an hoping that the accord will get bogged down in provincial legislature, which must vote on it before June 1990.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney hailed the Commons vote as triumph for Canada" and said Canadians could ceichraic the fact that Quebec, whose legislature endorsed the agreement rapidly this sammet had committed itself to the constitutional integrity of the country. But Mr. Mulroney faces several obstacles, among them the prospect of long battles in some provinces and the possibility that the dispute will be a divisive issue in the next national election.

Ecuador Leader Declares Martial Law

QUITO, Ecuador (Combined Dispatches) — President León Febres Cordero declared martial law Wednesday throughout Ecuador as police used tear gas against a strike by the country's most powerful labor

Mr. Febres Cordero also ordered radio stations and newspapers placed under government censorship on Tuesday night. The government has outlawed the 24-hour strike, which began at midnight Tuesday, but the Communist-led United Workers Federation vowed to ignore the ban and The focus on the Silkworms has predicted that more than one million workers and \$00,000 students and obscured the fact that China sells a large volume of other arms to Iran

farm laborers would strike.

The federation, which claims a membership of half of Ecuador's 350,000 unionized workers, is demanding the removal of Interior Minister Luis Robles Plaza, who was impeached by Congress in September and judged unfit to hold office for allegedly violating the rights of political prisoners. Mr. Febres Cordero has called the finding unconstitutional of the Pobles has remained in office.

(AFP, AP). that arrive on a regular basis, often via North Korea, and provides some military training to Iran. So deep is the military relationship that in 1986, China and North Korea provided nearly 70 percent and Mr. Robles has remained in office.

Scientists Warn on Ozone Depletion

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The atmosphere's protective ozone layer in so depleted over Antarctica in September and October that there is cause so depicted over Antactica in September 2. Some personnel there for concern about the safety of scientists and support personnel there researchers have told a Senate hearing. If the seasonal "hole" in the exone layer continues to expand, they said, it could threaten inhabitants of southernmost South America.

Dr. Peter E. Wilkniss, director of polar programs at the National Science Foundation, said Tuesday that he was concerned "for the health and safety of our people." He said the foundation was discussing the threat with officials from Chile and Argentina.

In the stratosphere, ozone, a form of oxygen, absorbs most of the ultraviolet radiation from the sun, which can cause sunburn and skin cancer and which can be lethal to many life forms.

U.S. Budget Talks Focus on Spending.

WASHINGTON (AP) - Talks between the White House and Congress on reducing the hudget deficit resumed Wednesday with negotiators focusing on ways to restrain spending as part of their plan to reassure

financial markets.
"I expect we'll look at the spending side first," said Representative William H. Gray 3d. Democrat of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the House Budget Committee, "I'm optimistic and upbeat," he said of the talks, which will later test President Ronald Reagan's willingness to consider a tax increase.

The negotiating group, in its first meeting Tuesday, discussed different conceptions of a broad spending freeze on domestic and military programs that could help them meet their goal of \$23 hillion in deficit reductions for the 1988 fiscal year, officials said.

Swedish Official Criticizes the Police

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Swedish police violated civil rights laws during the search for the killer of Prime Minister Olof Palme, Sweden's justice ombudsman said Wednesday.

The ombudsman, Anders Wigelius, strongly criticized house searches and the arrest of Kurds suspected of involvement in the assassination.

The omhudsman's inquiry came after complaints by lawyers representing two Kurdish men arrested in December after a brawl in a restaurant.

Mr. Wigelius said there was no legal justification for searching the Kurds' homes and the Kurdish bookshop and cafe in central Stockholm.

Mr. Palme was shot and killed in Stockholm in Fehruary 1986. Policemental that the lone killer have opened files on 28,000 people and investigated 40,000 tips, so far without success.

Kohl, in Berlin, Makes Gift of Museum

BERLIN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany signed an undertaking on Wednesday to huild a German history museum in West Berlin, a multimillion dollar project that he said would stress the unity of the German nation.

There is only one common history of the Germans." Mr. Kohl said at a ceremony held in the former Reichstag building near the Berlin Wall. The ceremony was a highlight of West Berlin's celebration of Berlin's 750th anniversary, and the 380 million Deutsche mark (5218 million) museum, which is to be built near the Wall, is Bonn's anniversary gift to

In East Berlin, the East German Communist Party's chief ideologist, Kurt Hager, harshly crincized rightist West German politicians for wanting to mite the two German nations.

For the Record

The seventh game of the world chess championship was postponed Wednesday at the request of the champion, Garri Kasparov, Anatoli Karpov, the challenger, leads the 24-game series by a score of 3.5 to 2.5. The seventh game is now scheduled for Friday.

(Remers)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes Disrupt Italian Train Service ROME (AFP) -- A 24-hour strike by drivers and conductors disrupted

train service in Italy on Wednesday. The strike, which followed a recent walkout by engineers, had not received union authorization.

Meanwhile, the national airlines Alitalia and ATI, faced with a series of strikes in recent days, were forced to cancel 40 domestic flights out of the

Rome-Fiumicino airport on Wednesday. New strikes were planned on Friday at airports in Milan.

Unions representing Italian transportation workers are divided, and rank-and-file committees have emerged that reject accords worked out between the government and union officials. Labor and Transportation Ministry officials have said they are often at a loss to find someone to negotiate with

negotiate with.

To improve U.S. air travel conditions, the Senate on Wednesday began debating legislation that would blueprint the spending of \$15.6 billion to expand the nation's airports and modernize the air traffic control system. The funds will be provided by future legislation. (AP)

English Channel ferry service resumed Wednesday after two days of protests by French fishermen over restrictions on fishing near the British coast ended.

Renters: | Reuter 3

Correction

Because of an editing error, a photo caption in Wednesday's editions said that Lloyd Kolokoff, a Miami broker, had been slain. He was in fact

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day that a South Korean

China, Despite Denials, Is Reported Arming Iran

WASHINGTON - Despite China's repeated denials that it sells arms to Iran, Iran received a shipment of artillery pieces and shells from China in the last two weeks, according to Reagan admin-istration officials.

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

nese C-801 anti-ship missiles either bave been delivered recently or may be on the way to Iran. The two countries are also believed to be completing arrangements through Hong Kong for fur-ther shipments of Silkworm

missiles, officials said. Iran has

NICOSIA - Floods started by blizzards and torrential rains have killed 41 people in the past two days in three provinces in western Iran, the official Islamic Republic News Agency reported Tuesday.

used the Silkworms against Kuwaiti installations and against ships in Kuwaiti waters, including last week's attack on a re-registered protection.

Senior Pentagon and State De-

partment officials are increasingly distressed by the military relationship between Tehran and Seijing, which has expanded dramatically In addition, there are intelligence reports that 100 sophisucated Chisince the visit of Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of Iran's Majlis, or parliament, to China in 1985. The United States has repeatedly protested the arms deals, and offi-

cials said on Tuesday that Michael
H. Armacost. undersecretary of
state for political affairs, would renew those protests when he arrives
the Chinese over the Tibet issue. cials said on Tuesday that Michael in Beijing next week. In the past, the United States has had no success in curbing the relationship, de-

spite forceful protests. What concerns us is the steady flow of a wide variety of arms from China to Iran," one State Department official said, "It's not just the Silkworms. Even without the Silk-

though a senior Pentagon official said that only about 75 had been worms, the Chinese shipments are significant." Mr. Armacost will also explain delivered

the Reagan administration's deci-Kuwaiti tanker under American sion last week to interrupt a process of bberalizing the export of some high-technology products to China. in what officials said was a propor-tional response to continued sale of the Silkworm missiles.

His trip comes as American-Chinese relations are somewhat strained because of China's crackdown on recent unrest in Tibet and accusations that Washington is meddling in China's internal af-

There is some dehate within intelligence agencies about whether the most recent Chinese arms shipment included Silkworm missiles and how many Silkworm missiles are already in the Iranian arsenal. Some administration officials said Tuesday that Iran might have more than 100 of the missiles, al-

of all Iranian military imports, according to Anthony H. Cordesman. a military analyst and author-of-a new book on the Iran-Iraq war. According to Mr. Cordesman, at least \$500 million in arms is still in the pipeline, including large amounts of artillery weapons, mis-

siles, tanks, armored personnel carriers, ammunition, and mortars. Since the first delivery of Silk-

worms late last year. Chinese technicians have been giving Iranian revolutionary guards in Iran training in how to assemble, fire and maintain the missiles, administration officials said.

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THE MEAL WAS FINE.

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ORLD BRIEFS

Berlin, Make Gholks

TRADE CENT

Disrupt Italian Iran

In fact, as part of a banquet to celebrate a conference of chefs at the Gothenburg Sheraton, more than the usual care and attention had gone into its preparation.

The problem was that the guest (like most guests in our experience) preferred the sauce served onto his plate. Rather than onto his lapel. (A subtle sauce can look very unsubtle

adorning a white dinner jacket.)

Fortunately, the maître d' was a man who looks at such accidents and sees only opportunities.

Helping the guest remove his jacket, he offered his own as immediate, temporary replacement. At the same time whisking the sauce-stained garment off to be dry-cleaned.

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Stick to the Arias Plan

The Central American peace accord coming into effect next week promises a healing flicts be brought to an end? Even the Sancease-fire and a chance for democracy. This intricate plan delicately balances compromises from left and right; the entire plan would be imperiled if there were any substantial deviation from its present terms, as articulated by its chief author. President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica. Without doubt, the effort would founder if Nicaragua refused to deal with the leaders of U.S.-backed contrarebels. It would also collapse if President Reagan found a way to provide more guns for the rebels and resisted an outcome that would leave the Sandinists in power.

The balance of compromises is so close that even the presidents who owe the most to Washington - José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador and José Azcona of Honduras publicly oppose Mr. Reagan's drive for \$270 million in new contra military aid. The message is clear, although it does not preclude providing contras with resettlement aid.

Of equal importance, both Central American leaders also join with Mr. Arias in calling on the Sandinists to deal with the exiled rebel leaders, who are anathema to the Managua junta. Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega wants to restrict negotiations to individual field commanders.

This is at odds with the conciliatory promise of the accord. The Salvadoran and Guatemalan governments are now talking with political as well as military leaders of

dinists seem to realize this, as evidenced by the secret meetings between contra leaders and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, head of the reconciliation commission appointed by the Nicaraguan government.

In El Salvador, President Duarte takes far greater risks in dealing with and legitimizing his political opponents. Monday's brutal shooting of a Salvadoran human rights leader underscores the persistent threat of right-wing death squads, and the courage needed to defy them.

All the incumbent regimes can gain legitimacy from the Arias plan if they comply with its call for an end to emergency rule and take steps to democratize. What Mr. Reagan does not like is its vagueness about compliance and its requirement for an end to all foreign military aid to any irregular forces. But it is this balancing of risks than accounts for the plan's remarkable support. symbolized by the Nobel Peace Prize than

Mr. Arias is to receive in Oslo. That support could well be the best answer to President Reagan's fears about compliance — as long as he is also in compliance. The right and decent course is also the wisest. Let this regional plan develop its own momentum, and for once let the Uncle Know-It-Alls in Washington take their lead from the Central Americans.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Causes in Eritrea

The use of starvation as a political weapon is a tragic and familiar aspect of wars in many lands, but the practice seems to have been taken to an especially terrible new place in Ethiopia. Surprisingly, the villain is not the Marxist government. That government has not shrunk from using starvation tactics to put down Eritrea's independence movement, but in this cycle it has solicited international relief to soften the famine to which its policies have significantly contributed, and it does tend to allow the trucks to roll through, Eritrean rebels themselves are accepting responsibility for an attack that destroyed 23 big trucks carrying more than 400 tons of emergency food supplies to a rebel-held area in neighboring Tigre.

Ir appears that clearly marked United Nations, Catholic Relief Services and other trucks were ambushed and hurned on an Eritrean road last Friday. Drivers were de-tained and at least one was killed. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front, saying it had artacked the convoy, claimed that arms and ammunition were in some of the trucks. It is at least conceivable that a local commander had seen government forces in the area and

suspected that the convoy might be hostile although this would not explain the subsequent burning of trucks and harassment of drivers. The relief agencies, boping to return to the previously prevailing pattern of local understandings, are taking the view that the incident is an isolated one. They shudder to imagine the consequences if it is not. In one of the distortions of the West's view

of Eritrea, it is commonly seen as an international basket case. But the time is long overdue to see its agony as essentially politi-cal in origin. The United Nations federated this former Italian colony into Haile Selassie's Ethiopia in 1952. He absorbed it by force in 1962, and the Eritreans have been struggling for independence ever since, first against the U.S.-oriented Emperor Selassie and now against the Soviet-oriented Men-gistu Haile Mariam. Struggling, that is, no longer against European colonialism, which everyone decries, but against African colonialism, which is usually ignored, Relief crises of one sort or mother are likely to recur with terrible regularity in Eritrea so long as the political sources are not addressed.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Babies for the Budget?

Ronald Reagan has already pushed an-other trillion dollars of debr onto the next should get a tax deduction of \$3,000 or generation of taxpayers. Now the Republican presidential candidate Pat Robertson offers an even more refined idea of fiscal conservatism and family values. America sbould breed more habies, he says, so there

will be more people to pay taxes.

Mr. Robertson, a fundamentalist preacher and founder of the Christian Broadcasting Network, begins his argument on moral grounds, by opposing abortion. But be quickly enlarges it, as he did in a speech last week, into a practical argument.
"We must have more children to expand

the work force." he said, "By the year 2020, we are not going to bave enough money to take care of all the retirees, there won't be enough money for government, there won't be enough people to expand the markets." and America's share of world population will drop to insignificance.

That represents paradoxical politics, disruptive social policy and callous morality. As for politics, Mr. Robertson feels so strongly that, despite his well known hostility to Big Government, he wants Washing-

As for social policy, the annual number of births in America has wavered at around 3.5 million for years now, bringing welcome stability to schools and other institutions badly buffered by the 1946-1964 baby boom. The stability is a special relief, as Mr. Robertson should know, because of the potential for a re-boom, with so many women now in their childhearing years.

Worst of all, Mr. Robertson's proposition is tin-hearted. Why should people want to have a baby? Because they want to nurture and to lavish love on a child; to hand on wisdom or wealth; to perpetuare a family line: There are many wonderful reasons. To produce more future taxpayers who can eover this generation's Social Security costs is, bowever, not one of them.

America is built on the sweat and ambition of parents who, by sacrificing for their children, paid for the future. Perversely, Pat Robertson would bave them breed babies who can pay for the past.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Camps Are Talking

For the first time in the budget impasse. the two camps are talking, and the rhetoric has cooled. That is a powerful signal to send to Wall Street and the rest of the world. If a compromise can be reached, that is preferable to reducing spending arbitrarily through some mathematical formula. In his 1988 budget. President Reagan proposed \$22 billion in new revenues, so he may go along with a compromise that includes revenueraising measures such as asset sales and higher user fees. He isn't ready to accept higher income tax rates, nor should he be. - The Chicago Tribune.

It is time for our leaders to accept the fact that we are living on a false economy, loaded with debt and oiled by money from abroad. Only by paying our way in the world will we restore confidence in the economy.

The process by which Washington is to frame a response to the ringing messages of the financial markets worldwide was always likely to be protracted painful and above all, political. It is not helped by the undenia-

- The Keene (New Hampshire) Sentinel.

ble fact that, at a critical juncture, nobody seems to be in charge. The only charitable description of President Reagan's performance over the last week is that it has amply demonstrated his known limitations. Once the beneficiary of favorable circumstances, he appears to lack the capacity to handle adversity. There is, sadly, a fundamental inability at the top to grasp complex issues, not seen at a presidential level since Herbert Hoover. Historical comparisons with previously incapacitated chief executives like Woodrow Wilson may now seem relevant. - The Financial Times (London).

A Gulf Duty for Beijing

Sooner or later we may have to undertake missions that produce substantial Iranian and possibly American body counts - or we can try to dry up Iran's supply of Silkworms at the source: China. Now is the time to press Beijing for a show of good faith. The satellite pictures have forced us to take action but we could quickly rescind it if China, as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, would support our initiative to shut off iran's access to imported weaponry.

- The Atlanta Constitution.

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OPINION

A Shower for Shultz, Then a Speech for the Comrades

B UDAPEST — You could get whiplash from trying to follow each twist and turn of Soviet-American relations these days. But in the fog of peacemaking, a few signposts do point toward what lies ahead.

One certainty is that nuclear disarmament is not about to break out. Those who talk about the INF treaty that is now within easy reach leading to a denuclearized Europe sound like Sam Walton declining to pick up the luncheon tab because it would start a process that would bankrupt him.

While negotiating the final details in the INF treaty, Washington and Moscow have also been engaged in intensive studies of new nuclear weapons to deploy once the treaty takes effect. These additional systems will cover the targets that are now due to be hir by the U.S. Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles and the Soviet SS-20s and the shorterrange systems to be eliminated by the treaty. It is a process the experts call "compensation."

One clear sign to emerge from last week's

meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is that the Russians are gearing up to make compensation their next major arms control issue in Europe.

Whether by design or otherwise, the delay that Mr. Gorbachev engineered by sending Mr. Shultz bome empty-handed before suddenly

By Jim Hoagland

reversing field again enables him to pocket the U.S. concessions made in Moscow — primarily the capturing of Pershing-1A warheads in a treaty protocol - and come back for some kind of commitment on limits on compensation before the INF treaty is wrapped up.

Speaking at an East-West media conference in Budapest last weekend, Vladimir Lomeiko, a Soviet foreign policy spokesman, gave what I took as a clear hint of this new emphasis in the Soviet negotiating position. Asked about the cold shower for Mr. Shultz, he said Mr. Gorbachev strongly opposes "attempts in NATO to introduce new [air-launched] cruise rockets as a substitute" for the ground-based systems that the treaty will climinate.

Moreover, as part of his response to Mr. Shultz in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev made the first specific Soviet proposals for limits on air-launched cruise missiles (ALCMs), which form a significant part of the NATO compensation package under discussion in Brussels and other allied capitals.

Limits on ALCMs (phonetically, al-kims)

are handled in the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, not in the Euromissile basket. But by seeking commitments now, Mr. Gorbachev clearly bopes to tie such limits to the Euro-missile package that the White House wants.

The Soviets can now count on the anxiety that the withdrawal of the Pershing-2 and ground-based cruise missiles is stirring among West German policy makers to help them in arguing that no new U.S. missiles should be deployed on German territory. Even hawkish figures like Defense Minister Manfred Worner doubt that a quick decision can be ohtained for a new deployment of improved short-range Lance missiles to help fill the gap that he perceives the INF treaty will create.

The little noticed U.S. concessions during the Shultz visit on the Pershing-IA will also encourage the Russians to concentrate on blocking compensatory forces. The Soviets will obtain written guarantees on the dismantling of the Pershing-IAs in the context of the treaty. a result they have demanded since last summer.

To maintain the fiction that the treaty does

nor disturb affied agreements, Bonn will end the existing cooperation agreement unilaterally two weeks before the three-year dismantling period for the other missiles comes to an end meeting the Soviet demand that warheads be removed within the same treaty period as the Soviet and U.S. missiles. It is a fiction that will do little to assuage the concerns of the Europe-an countries troubled by this issue. East Europeans at the Budapest conference or on its edges spent little time analyzing such hardware questions but focused on semething far more urgent to them: Mr. Gorbachev's grip on power after three months of unsettling developments, such as his 55-day disappearance from their while "on vacation," the attacks on glasnost by other Polithuro members while he was away, and now the sudden

reversals on arms control. These are telltale signs of divergences within the Soviet leadership. For some of the Europeans here who live in the grasp of the Soviet bear. Mr. Gorbacher's success in damping Gerdar Aliyev from the Polithuro two days before Mr. Shultz arrived bore the marks of a trade-off with Kremin partners who mit, have

wanted to slow down the rush to 2 summit.

So Mr. Gorbachev's Nov. 2 speech starting the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution takes on an importance far beyond its role as an equivalent of the State of the Union address of an American president. East Europeans will scrutinize it for signs of a struggle over Mr. Gorbachev's domestic programs of economic renewal and political change, and over the reduction of international iensions that he says must underpin those programs. The Soviet leader may well have preferred to finesse the Euromissile accord for a week or two to allow him to get past Nov. 2. The Washington Post

Dizzy Heights:

Speculation

A la Japonaise

By Gregory Clark

T OKYO — Japanese speculators have scaled heights unknown in a

large industrial economy. They may soon be plumbing a few depths, too.

Tokyo stock market, where the Nikkei 225 index bounded up and down this

week. Even at Wall Street's peak, ever-

did not go beyond 23. Meanwhile,

price earnings ratios in Tokyo were moving beyond 60. Some more specu-

lauve shares were at the 100 level or

even more, despite no dividends and

Or take the example of the recently privatized Nippon Telegraph and Telecommunications Corporation.

NTT is not a particularly well-run

company. Its former menepoly faces

severe competition from new rivals in

the future. Yet its share price was

pushed to more than 500 times eartings and its capitalization to more than that of all the shares listed on the

West German stock market. And until recently the brokers were fullarly hap-pily of how a new release of NTT

shares would meet even higher prices. Somehow Japan was supposed to be a special case; a strong corporny and excess liquidity would allow share

prices to defy the laws of exenemic

gravity. Few quested the legic that

allowed the paper value of shares trad-

ed in Tokyo to exceed that of all the shares on Wall Street.

วิเกษเมาใจ พาโท เมกิส. (ก โพย ออัตวิสิต

prices have been pushed up several

thousand percent to the point where

the limited land and meager re-sources of the Japanese islands are

valued at twice the total land and

resources of the United States. Yet

banks were until recently lending up

to 100 percent of the paper value of land as collateral, in the belief that

land prices could only go higher. Worse is the way these excesses are

institutionalized. As land prices rise,

the government tries to keep votes by

lowering land taxes, guaranteeing that prices will rise further. An army of

land brokers feed on the profits, and

work to hold up prices. The stock

market then rises further on the strength of higher land prices, pushing more liquidity into the economy which

Meanwhile the stock market is tak-

then pushes land prices up again.

stagnant profits in many cases.

age price earnings rance of U.S. shares

The current focus of attention is the

An Oil Import Fee Would Serve Several Purposes

WASHINGTON — Here is a bold action that the president and Congress could take to end financial handwringing and lay the basis for sustained growth throughout rbe world: Impose a \$10 a harrel fee on all oil imported into the United States.

America's rate of importation is rising alarmingly, It now stands at 6 million barrels a day, 43 percent of the oil it uses. A \$10 import fee would slash the budget deficir by \$23 billion a year, which just happens to be the amount required for cutting this year hy Gramm-Rudman. Couple the revenue increase ohtained from OPEC friends with 2-for-1 spending cuts, and you have serious deficit reduction.

With the import fee raising the price of imported oil to \$28. Americans would be conserving energy, using less oil from overseas, reducing the new source of revenue. Some of those lost fees would be made up through a windfall tax on domestic producers who would take advantage of the \$10 differential. Bur the domestic oil industry would be pulled out of the doldrums; half its rigs are now idle, and the Southwest is in recession.

The window of profit opened by the fee would stimulate new exploration by American companies, which

By William Safire

The end of its Middle Eastern oil dependency would reduce America's

trade imbalance by a third. That is bow much imported oil now centrib-utes to red ink and weakens the dollar. Are the twin benefits of reducing the budger and trade deficits nor persuasive enough? Then consider the world impact; An oil import fee, stim-ulating exploration and production in America, increases supply while re-ducing demand; that means downward pressure on the price of oil worldwide, Third World nations could

hreathe easier; prices everywhere would rise more slowly, A final argument: The oil import fee would be a severe blow to Iran, far more effective than the military takeout of its Silkworm sites or refineries. By pushing down the world price of oil. America would make it much harder for the ayatollah to support aggression in the Gulf and his dream of Shiite dominance.

Thus, although oil sheikhs are too hidebound to see it, an import fee in

now replace only half of current pro-duction, helping the United States approach a national security goal of "energy independence."

America, with subsequent dreps in prices worldwide, would help the Sau-dis and Kuwaitis and Iraqis defeat the Persian threat. The Arab oil states would lose their economic dominance but ensure their national existence. Indeed, America could label its new policy the "Free-Navigation Charge" —a user fee paid by the oil-producing states in the Gulf for the cost of long-

term American protection.

Who is against this? President Reaan's Department of Energy, headed by his former political patronage chief, opined that such a tariff would be inflationary. But oil cost \$28 in 1985, a non-inflationary year, and increased oil production in the future means less inflation. A recent study, "Energy Se-curity Revisited" (Harvard-based and industry-sponsored but, even so, per-ceptive), makes hash out of the DOE's

cent parochialism. Wouldn't this be a tariff, and aren't all good Republicans against protectionism? Answer: Tariff barriers to free trade are bad, but tariffs that break international cartels and In 1929, the Honver administra-

strengthen world market pricing are

plan to raise taxes and balance the budget. Incredibly, that is what many of today's Democrats seem to be demanding. At the president's long-detayed news conference, the tone of the questioning was "Nyah-nyah, you're gonna haffa break your prom-ise and raise taxes," as if the only policy that would show seriousness was self-flagellation into recession. The president is right to press for

budget cuts without new taxes. Now would be the worst time to deprive wage-earners and consumers of incentives to earn and buy; a consumer's gasoline tax, for example, would dampen the economy while generating no new gasoline production.

The oil import fee, or Free-Naviga-

tion Charge, is different from your usual we re-not-serious-unless-we-suffer tax. Yes, it would jack up the domestic price of oil once, before low-ering it over a long period. But the fee would attack the budget deficit without reducing consumer demand, and would attack the trade deficit without

would put a real crimp in trun's ability to terrorize its neighbors. Let's do it.

inviting a trade war.

And lowering the world price of oil The New York Times

For a Big Program to Expand American Exports

P ARIS—What the American and world economies need at this moment is the launch of an ambitious and dynamic American export expansion program, to reduce the U.S. trade deficit and dam the protectionist tide in Congress.

Announcement of a big plan to convince American companies to export and to give them the means, advice and financing to do so, might even halt the market panic in its tracks, since it is the trade deficit which currently obsesses the markets. It would be almost as welcome to the markets, at this moment, as an agreement in Washington to raise taxes and cut the budget — the latter being an agreement we are not likely to see, and one which, in view of its deflationary effects, the markets might nor be so happy with in the longer term.

What is needed is constructive backing for the thousands of small and medium-sized companies across America which have good and competitive products that they never have tried to export, plus pressure on the big and complacent companies

which export little to do a great deal more. Everyone talks about keeping imports out of the United States. Protectionism is the mounting force. Nobody in this administration seems capahle of declaring that it is up to Americans to do a better job at what they certainly know how to do, which is to produce and sell quality goods, and to concentrate on selling them in foreign markets.

By William Pfaff

Congress as well, try to bully West Germans and Japanese into cutting their exports to the United States and changing their national economic policies to suit it. Since when have Americans lost the capacity to look after themselves?

There are plenty of innovative producers who could export competitively, if someone showed them how to cope with the paperwork and foreign regulations, find agents abroad and get help on marketing and advertising in foreign markets, and obtain the export finance they would need.

An Export Advancement Agency, possibly a cooperative effort of government and trade groups, with offices across the country, together with enlarged commercial sections in U.S. embassies ahroad and expanded cooperation with American chambers of commerce overseas, is the obvious way to go about it. It is not hard to think of things to do that would produce results. It is not simple to sell goods in another country, but there also is no mystery about how to go about it.

Alas, there is not much hope that this will happen. There is not much hope that anything serious at all is going to be done to remedy Ameri-ca's trade deficit, or the hudget deficit, either, so

long as Ronald Reagan is president.

Mr. Reagan is an elderly and obstinate man who

has made a brilliantly successful political career on the basis of a limited number of oversimplified but politically appealing ideas about the economic virtues of low taxes, reduced government spending and — God help us! — halanced budgets. He is not going to change now. He obviously is completely bewildered by what has happened in the last two weeks, and can only believe that Congress and foreign governments are at fault.

And of course Congress has been at fault, Congressmen and senators are obstinate, too. But Con-

gress does not initiate national policy.

Mr. Reagan does not grasp the dimensions of the present crisis, and it is quite impossible for him to acknowledge the damage his policies have done to the country and to the world economy. Few men his age would be capable of doing so, or of con-fronting the dramatic changes and the innovations now demanded. This means another 15 months of

statemate, sterile controversy and inaction.

We are in for had times everywhere so long as the double deficir in the United States is not seriously confronted and economic growth there is not put back on a sound basis. When will that be? with Western Europe and Japan.

International Herald Tribune.
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Not until a new president is in office in January 1989. One hopes that problems then will be intelligently addressed, in consultation and cooperation

The Reagan administration, and the Democratic The Choice Is Between a Lower Dollar and Recession

By William A. Niskanen

WASHINGTON — The string has finally run out for Treasury Secretary James Baker. All good things do not come in a tidy package, and Mr. Baker must now choose be-tween a lower dollar and a recession. The seeds of the collapse of the

stock market and a probable recession were sown at the Louvre in Paris last Fehruary, when the major industrial countries apparently agreed to a reference range for the rates of ex-change between the dollar and other key currencies. As measured againsr that objective, the Louvre accord has been moderately successful.

To support the dollar, the United States has severely restricted growth in the money supply, thereby main-taining interest rates high enough to induce foreigners to keep on buying dotlar-denominated assets. Foreign central banks have helped stabilize the dollar by soaking up about \$90 billion in world currency markets. And the Japanese have taken mea-

The View From the Shops of Richmond

T HE British and other Europeans are weary of Americans constantly blaming other nations for the chronic U.S. trade deficit. That gap

between income and expenditure is now seen as the worm eating at the heart

of American strength and world leadership.
In the affluent suburbs of London, the U.S. deficit is painfully evident. This

week I called at most of the major stores near my home in Richmond upon

Thames. I found goods piled high from France, Italy, West Germany, Spain,

China, South Korea, Taiwan and, of course, Japan. Apart from a few cans of

pineapple juice, I found nothing from the United States. When investors on

Wall Street hurl themselves into a frenzy of selling, they are, in effect, simply

reacting to the failure of American industry to compete as it used to compete.

government. "The federal deficit is perfectly curable by a modest tax rise or a modest cut in U.S. government spending," he writes. "Instead the Americans have tried to get foreign central hanks to bail out the dollar — an attempt

which failed in the past, is failing now and will fail in the future."

The British find it hard to believe that the genius of U.S. economic growth

has run out of steam. In the past five years they have invested \$600 billion in

American industry - not out of charity, but from a hard-nosed calculation

that American know-how and American workers are the best in the world.

Whether American politicians are in the same league is another marter. - Brian Dunning, a BBC editor, in the Hartford (Connecticut) Courant.

Andrew Alexander, a strongly pro-American columnist, blames the U.S.

sures to increase domestic demand. But the cost to the American economy has been enormous: higher interest rates, the loss of about onethird of the value of corporate equities and a substantial increase in the probability of a recession.

Many observers have used the occasion of the market collapse to urge the Reagan administration and Congress to reduce the deficit. However, this line of argument ignores the fact that both the stock market and the deficit increased through fiscal year 1986, and that most of the recent news about the deficit has been favorable. Reducing the deficit is the right prescription, but for another problem - a low savings rate.

The Treasury is now being advised to follow contradictory policies. On Oct. 20, for example, The Wall Street Journal endorsed the U.S.-West German agreement to maintain the dollar

around its existing level and to reinvig-orate the Louvre accord. To be blunt. that would compound the errors that led to Black Monday by sacrificing the economy (and the Republican Party)

on the altar of a stable dollar.

The opposing advice is to back away from the Louvre accord, either progressively or cleanly, to restore money growth and to maintain a sta-ble path of domestic demand. Advocates of this policy reportedly include Secretary of State George Shultz, the hudger director, James Miller, and the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, Beryl Sprinkel

Choosing between those policies will not be easy. Mr. Baker has a large investment in the Louvre accord and, in general, in international policy coordination. And allowing the dollar to fall would increase the inflation rate and nominal interest rates.

On the other hand, Mr. Baker is smart, flexible and responsive to the political interests of Vice President George Bush. A clean break from the Louvre accord would be the most desirable course; there is no way to maintain both a stable domestic economy and a stable exchange rate.

A direct rejection of the accord, however, is both unlikely and unnecessary. To keep a stable domestic economy, Mr. Baker should be allowed to maintain a general commitment to the Louvre pact while substantially reducing the support level of the dollar. That would cermit a resumption of money growth in the United States and would reduce either the probability or the severity of a recession.

It may already be too late to avoid a near-term recession. The growth of the money supply declined from an annual rate of about 14 percent last winter to zero in the summer quarter. The stock market has declined about one-

lead to a recession within nine months, it is not too late to avoid their worst potential consequences. The Treasury mestic demand is more important than stabilizing the dollar. Both the administration and Congress must re-sist the pressure to adopt trade protection and other supply-reducing poli-cies — the types of policies that transformed a smaller stock market collapse in 1929 into the Depression.

The writer, chairman of the Cato Institute, a public policy organization, was a member of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers from save the nation. Japan's emotional 1981 to 1985. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

en over by the big securities compa-nies. With their vast resources and nationwide sales networks, they have a refined the art of stock price maniputation to a level which can compete with zen, ikehana and naiku for world admiration. They also work to block reforms, such as a capital gains tax. Thanks to all these efforts, in 18 months the total value of shares and should provide clear guidance to the land in Japan has usen by a staggering Federal Reserve that stabilizing doequals the entire annual GNP, and was clearly a major factor helping pull Japan out of the recession that hit its

export industries in the wake of the recent sharp appreciation of the year. The orthodox view says that since Japan's economy is much sounder than that of the United States or Western Europe there is no reason for a crash. Others cling to the belief that, as in the past. Japan's uniqueness will guarantee a kamikaze of some sort to

International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Plot in Pulgaria

are making active inquiries regarding the alleged plot to assassinate Prince then charged back to Epsom. Ferdinand. The individual arrested at Varna on a charge of being implicated in the conspiracy is a Montenegrin. In his examination before the NEW YORK —[Dorothy Thompson magistrate he declared that he had been sent by the Slav Committee at stock market break proves or does leons, and was further promised an important post in Russia.

1912: A Merry Old Ride

witness. Mr. Morgan shouted: "Tally ho! Catch me if you can!" In turning SOFIA - The Bulgarian authorities the horse round, the defendant knocked the witness into a hedge. He

writes: Whatever the unorecedented Odessa to organize an attempt on the nor prove, one fact stands out. There lives of the Prince and his two minis- is a complete breakdown of the Unitters, for which he was to receive from ed States government regulatory systhe committee the sum of 5,000 napopresume existed, and which was to save us from just this sort of thing. A deflationary course has started which, if it continues, can snow-LONDON — The story of a jockey's started by the government, presun-LONDON — The story of a jockey's ride through Epsom was told at the Petty Sessions [on Oct. 28], when Frank Morgan, a steeplechase rider. Was fined 20s, and costs. Police Constable Turner stated that when he saw the defendant he was swaying about on his horse. As he came toward the third since its August peak,

Although such conditions usually

stock market has occurred about one to a bloom the defendant he was swaying about on his borse. As he came toward the my and thrown away the key.

OPINION

Anything the Kremlin Did, Glasnost Might Do Better

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Perhaps the disappointment (for those who were product of an intellectual error disappointed) about developments when Secretary of State George Shultz was in Moscow has something to do with the fact that the Reagan adminissummit with the expression of a 7-year-old gazing through the window of a candy store. Uncle Sam, who is not 7, should consider the damage done to his bandsome profile by the restored handsome profile by the prolonged pressing of his nose against the glass. At the Iceland summit, Mikhail Gorbachev made a last-minute attempt to link all progress (for those who consider it progress) on arms control to restraints on President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. That summit had been pre-ceded by the Daniloff debacle, which had been preceded by the murder by Soviet soldiers of Major Arthur Nicholson in response to the Daniloff outrage, the administration put words in a lin-guistic Cuisinart and produced a purce of nonsense misdescribing the deal it was striking. Mr. Reagan's response to Major Nicholson's murder was to say that it whetted his thirst for a summit. Recently. Soviet soldiers again tired on U.S. soldiers. Summit season is returning.
At Iceland, and again the other day in Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev continued his the advance of SDL.

attempts to crimp the advance of SDL. These attempts reflect a subtle understanding of the sociology of a large sci-entific enterprise in a free society. In a Soviet-style command economy, scientists, like everyone else, do what they are told. But American scientists will be reluctant to devote years of peak produc-tivity in a complex collaborative enterprise when congressional support is prob-

lematic and deployment is doubtful. When the Soviet regime does not play by American rules, as in its recent dou-ble-dealing with Mr. Shultz, optimists say that the regime has blundered, implying that it behaves badly by mistake, But remember the axiom (Raymond

Not a Time for Concessions

A LTERATIONS in Soviet attitudes seem largely cosmetic. To understand the Soviet view of America it is best to read and listen to what they tell the NATO allies and the neutrals of Europe and the Middle East. The United States emerges as a predatory power prepared to launch an expedition against Tehran and to bomb Arab capitals unless they accept policies laid down by Washington, Any reasonable examination indicates that despite Smiling Mike's new approach to relations, basic policies toward America and its NATO allies remain the same. This is not the time to reward Moscow with concessions. That day may come, but not today or even tomorrow. - Syndianed columnist Drew Middleton.

product of an intellectual error.

The great question of our day is: Who
what — is Mr. Gorbachev? A sober
appraisal is offered by James Sherr, lecturer in international relations at Oxford and author of "Soviet Power: The Con-tinuing Challenge." Mr. Gorbachev, he says. may be "the most accomplished Leninist since Lenin" because he is totally flexible about means, as a person totalunswerving about ends can be.

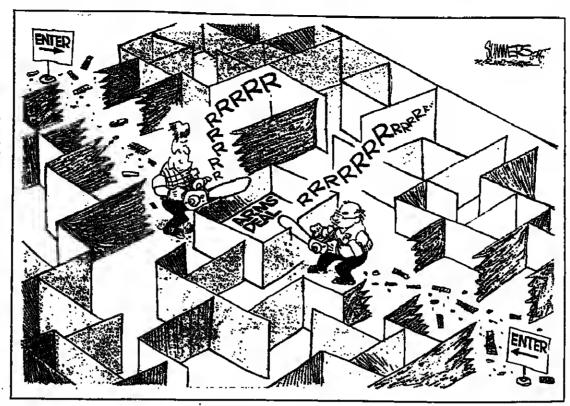
Mr. Gorbachev is advised by former Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, who for more than two decades lived a few blocks up 16th Street from the White House. Mr. Dobrynin acquired a taste for McDonald's hamburgers and an understanding of two great changes in Western public opinion. One is that nuclear weapons no longer assure people. The other is that many people believe that the problem that brought NATO into existence—the postwar Soviet threat—has been solved by NATO's success in containing the Soviet Union until it became reconciled to containment. Mr. Gorbachev is being merchandised as the expression of that reconcilement.

Whether you believe that Mr. Gorba-chev is a deliverance or a challenge to the West depends, Mr. Sherr says, on whether you believe that he is transforming the Soviet Union internally in ways that will moderate the dynamism of its external relations. Mr. Sherr is an unbeliever because the primacy and nature of the Communist Party remains unchallenged. It has been said that where it is a duty

to worship the sun it will be a crime to examine the laws of heat. In the Soviet Union, where reverence for the party is the cardinal tenet of the civic religion. everything is now negotiable — every-thing except the principle that sustains the regime. The principle is that the party retains a monopoly on insight. Mr. Sherr cites a Soviet ideologist who

Mr. Sherr cites a Soviet ideologist who says that the relationship of the military to the party is that of bricks to a bricklayer. And there is no evidence of any change in the regime's meta-agenda, which is the use of military power as a tool of a policy of expanding Soviet influence. Glasnost is the policy of changing almost everything so that everything can remain the same. That is, the system must be made more efficient so that it can get be made more efficient so that it can get

on with achieving its begemonic goal, Mr. Sherr notes that we have long experience with the Soviet policy of trying to maintain good relations with gov-ernments while undermining the political and social systems that sustain them. For many years, the undermining encompassed attempts at actual subversion ships, Mr. Gorbachev represents the Soviet conclusion that it is more cost effective to charm NATO to death. Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Resistance in Tibet: The Tip of an Iceberg of Discontent

The widespread arrests of Tibetan monks and community leaders, the closing of Tibet to tourists and journalists. the increase of the Chinese political po-lice and military patrols add up to panic in front of a new form of defense by Tibetans of their identity. The protests are the tip of an iceberg of increasing discontent but also of sophisticated new

techniques of nonviolent action. When the Chinese first sent troops into Tibet in 1951, they were met with armed resistance. By 1960, however, Chinese troops occupied all of Tibet, and the Dalai Lama and some 100,000 Tibetan refuses had gone to India. Tibetan refugees had gone to India. From 1960 on there were 20 years of

repression, economic plunder (especialby of timber) and systematic efforts to destroy Tibetan cultural identity. Yet by 1982 there seemed to be signs of a change of Chinese policy. That year the Dalai Lama sent the first of four small teams to contact Chinese officials and discuss the conditions of Tibetans, Each team was able to visit a different part of Tibet. There had been an agreement not to publish the findings, but the overall record of destruction stands out clearly from conversations with team members.

There are basically three items on the Tibetan agenda: territorial status, cul-tural identity, which currently means a limitation to the transfer of ethnic Chiand the promotion of unrest through Communist parties with mass member-freedom based on the ability to teach,

not just practice, rituals.

The demonstrations of October have opened a wedge in the Chinese refusal to consider alternative policies, even

though the first Chinese reaction has been to repress any possible demonstra-tors. It is likely that the demonstrations

active nonviolent techniques as devel-oped in India, monks and others have begun to use nonviolent techniques to as in 1933, save capitalism. press forward their proposals. A test for One coincidence does to new ways to achieve autonomy and respect for cultural identity is being prepared in Tibet, and a "forgotten land"

next president may also be a former governor of New York.

MORTON PUNER.

RENE WADLOW The writer is editor of the Geneva-based

journal Transnational Perspectives.

It's All Mere Coincidence

We are all busy finding historical analogies between the great crash of October 1929 and the even greater one of October 1987, and making dire prophecies. I have some good news. Such analogies rarely work because they stress the odd coincidence and ignore basic differences. For example, the president in 1929 and 1987 were both Republicans who seemed unable to cope with economic crises. Both were born in the Midwest but made their bomes in California, Each has first and last names starting with the same letter. Both have great abuse disguised as treatment.

six-letter last names.
Such bad omens! Are we doomed to

the same fate under Ronald Reagan as we suffered under Herhert Hoover? Of course not. The coincidences have no meaning. The 1929 crash took place in tors. It is likely that the demonstrations have sent a signal to the wiser Chinese economic and political planners.

A "wind of change" is blowing. Building on traditional Buddhist values of compassion and increasingly aware of acrive nonviolent techniques as developed in India, monks and athers have tion of a Democratic president who will,

One coincidence does remain: The

Saint-Tropez, France.

Abuse Disguised as Help

From Gary Lee's report on the har-rowing conditions of Soviet mental wards (Oct. 22) we learn that "political dissidents were still suffering alongside actual mental patients." The question is not raised as to why actual mental pa-nents are made to suffer. People appar-ently tolerate abominable conditions for mental patients that they would not want dissidents to endure.

If mental bospitals are tonure cham-

bers, all those incarcerated within are prisoners. I raise this point as a former mental patient, having been confined against my will for six months in U.S. government psychiatric wards. I, too, witnessed forced injections,

suicides and a homicide. People incur GREG BERGLUND.

Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer. France.

Maybe the Forests Are Dying And Maybe We Know Why

By Marialisa Calta

photographs told a dramatic tale: panoramic shots of mountains dotted with dead and dying trees, close-ups of yellowing needles and lifeless branches.

The pictures, some taken in West Germany, others in the Appalachian Mountains of the eastern United States, were displayed at a five-day conference that brought together West German and

MEANWHILE

American scientists. Among the partici-pants at the gathering, which began on Monday, were scientists who study the health of forests from satellite photographs taken 500 miles (800 kilometers) up, those who study roots and seeds, and hose who study everything in between.

The scientists agreed, as they have for years, that the trees in both countries were dying for unexplained and complex reasons, apparently a combination of man-made and natural causes. But that was about the extent of the agreement.

The Germans have been studying for-est problems since 1979, when silver fir trees inexplicably began dying in the southern part of their country. The decline has since been documented in other species throughout West Germany. Americans joined the study several years later, when it became clear that spruce and fir trees at high elevations in the eastern United States were suffering unexplained damage. Such damage has also been noted in the San Bernardino mountains in California.

Since then, experts from both counines have exchanged information regularly in scientific journals and at confer-

ences such as the one here,
At this meeting, Peter Schutt, a forest
botanist at the University of Munich, spoke eloquently and rather gloomily of Waldersterben, or "forest death." and of the myriad man-made air pollutants that might be contributing factors. Mr. Schutt and others believe that the destruction is being caused by the combined effects of pollutants, rather than by specific types

of pollutants acting alone.

"This pollution is caused not just by hig companies but by individuals, by you and me," said Mr. Schutt as he stood on a log-shrouded slope of Whiteface Mountain, a research site in New York's Adirondacks that the scientists visited. He said preserving the health of forests meant that individuals must reduce their use of substances like assoline that poluse of substances, like gasoline, that pol-lute the environment. "And what politi-cian wants to tell people that?"

Bernhard Prinz, a scientist with the Institute for Air Pollution Control of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia dissare of North Kinner-Westphana. dis-agreed with Mr. Schutt. He objected to Mr. Schutt's use of the word "Walderster-ben" as "overly dramatic"; he preferred "forest decline." He called on scientists to work to pinpoint the causes of the forest

BURLINGTON, Vermont — The malaise, and mot to throw up our hands and say it s too complicated. Mr. Prinz believes that a prime cause of the declines is low-alutude ozone cre-

ated from the burning of fossil fuels. Alan Wellburn, a scientist from Lancaster, England, who works on an American-financed project there, said his re-search had shown that trees under stress from both natural and man-made causes manufactured in their leaves or needles a substance called ethyline, which reacted

with ozone and caused the trees to die.

Art Johnson of the University of
Pennsylvania stressed the need to look at natural causes of forest decline, winter stress, age, disease, insects and wind.
Others placed more blame on acid
rain, largely sulfur dioxides and nitro-

gen oxides that are carried through the atmosphere, where they are transformed chemically and fall to earth as precipitation. They believe that acid rain results in the leaching of nutrients from leaves, and that it can alter soil chemistry to the detriment of tree growth.

Gerard D. Hertel, program manager of the Spruce-Fir Research Cooperative, a federal research center based in Broomall, Pennsylvania, said the diversity of opinion was important. "We share es-sentially the same kinds of problems in both countries. Instead of having one set of data, we have two to compare," Over ume, he said, a consensus will emerge.

A spokesman for Consolidated Coal
Company of Pittsburgh, said the discussions showed that "it is not clear by any stretch that acid rain is causing torest decline" and that if coal producers are required to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions, a main component of acid rain, it "clearly will not be a cure-all."

Mr. Hertel's office works under the auspices of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program, which earlier this fall released a preliminary report concluding that acid rain posed no immediate broad threat to the environment or public health. Mr. Hertel said that the report, which was strongly criticized by many environmentalists and scientists. accurately reflected the findings on spruce and fir trees.

Several American scientists at the conference said the report was incomplete, but they declined comment. The Germans said they had just learned of the report and had not yet read it. All agreed that forest decline could not be

totally explained by acid precipitation.

Mr. Schutt said the diversity of opinions and findings was to be expected because the subject of forest decline was so complex. Examination of the problem requires the study of soils, botany, insects and diseases, biochemistry, climate and air, "When you try to understand the way a complex group of pollutants affects an extremely complex ecosystem, the prob-lems are multiplied many times over."

The New York Times.

ONAL HERALD

rial staffer of the Paris Herald from 1939-40, then served in the U.S. Army during World War II. Since that time, be has published 28 notels and more than 100 magazine stories. He now lives in California

By Hal G. Evarts

".....the most colorful, competent and sometimes crazy newspapermen that ever populated a city room." So wrote former Managing Editor Eric Hawkins in his postwar autobiography, charac-terial the Paris Herald

- [()] (

He may have exaggerated, but only slightly. During my brief renure (1939-40) I can attest that at the least we were encouraged to be journalistically numble, if not downright inventive.

I was hired late in August. the day after the bombshell announcement of the German-Sovier Union Mutual Non-Aggression Pact.

When I reported for work that evening. Night City Editor Ed Haffel welcomed me aboard and suggested that for my first assignment I write a letter for the Mailbag. Jittery American tourists were departing Paris in droves as war loomed, but somebody had to keep the tchunn filled

What should I write about?

"Anything that strikes your fancy," Haffel told me. Except war or politics. Keep it light."

Sure. Keep it light while outside, on the streets of the world's most civilized city. another signature) the population was in a state of panic. I sat at my typewrit- □ stanng at a sheet of blank copy paper, the bane of every

Writer everywhere. What mivia could I possibly write on this doomsday that no French citizen would ever lorger? And then my

NOTES ON A CENTURY

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune

On-the-Job Training at the Herald Helps Train a Budding Novelist

Letters From the Mailbag Canine Cacophony Paris. Aug. 29.

The first Evarts letter

mind strayed to a dog named

Fifi was a neurotic minia-

ture poodle bitch, the reigning pet at my Left Bank on, adored and pampered by Madame the proprietress. In addition to a shrewish disposition, Fifi had acquired a habit that startled new guests: Whenever the tele-phone rang in the salon across the hall from my room, Fifi, who snoozed her days away on a sann pillow, would explode into hystencal rage, yapping insanely and leaping about, snarling at anyone who tried to calm

Now, recalling a college course in basic psych and Pavlov's conditioned reflex experiments on animals, I concocted a shaggy dog story about Fifi, her tantrums and eventual cure by hypnosis, and signed it IVAN P. PAV-

If Hoffel printed the piece (to this day I can't remember) it was the first time I'd ever been paid for my fiction. (Editor's Note: Yes, the letter ran on Aug. 30, but with

A few weeks later I fell heir to a story important to the Herald's few remaining subscribers. This was the World Series, matching the New York Yankees and the — and a response.

agreeable man next door, well, he could cut the telephone when he could cut the telephone when the man isn't looking. If it comes to thet. He could use cotton hetiert, he could build a cew wall between him and the must, he could take the dog out in this country and give him some clay pigeons to chase, he could feed the minal some sleeping powders with his bone every night he could right the phone so it rings all this time and only atops when someone wants to call him, he could get the phone to whisper softly some drawny popular ang when it wants attention. He could move to another apartment, I given.

HAM DYER JR.

this would have been the rask of barhopping columnist Sparrow Robertson, who had commented on the first three games, all won by the Yanks, in his inimitable style, relying on skeletal statistics cabled from New

But on the night following the key fourth game, the Sparrow turned up missing and untraceable, presumably incommunicado in some bar.

In that emergency, Haffel handed me five lines of baseball news condensed into cablese, a device of those days used to cut down the cost of transatlantic transmissions. He told me to flesh out the numbers and write a blowby-blow, pitch-by-pitch, I-was-there account of an October classic. In other words,

I had never seen a professional baseball game, and didn't know the difference between an RBI and an infield fly. But on that interminable night, with the aid of a Cincinnati Reds. Ordinarily, baseball handbook from the

office library, I parched together a creative version of the final game of the 1939 Series, in which Joe DiMag-gio drove in three runs in the 10th inning. The Yankees won, 7-4, and swept the Reds four straight.

Sparrow's night life has been well documented but he had another lesser-known interest. That was, of all things, gardening. He raised vegetables in a plot behind his suburban home. One fall night, he proudly brought to the office some ears of corn, an American delicacy unfamiliar to 40 million Frenchmen. He presented two to a French colleague, who took them home to his wife, who in turn tried to render them edible by boiling them, husks and all, for several hours, in good French fashion. Disaster on the cob.

Sparrow related these details to me with glee. I attempted to convert them into a mailbag-worthy sketch but they resisted translation from English to French and back again to English.

And once, the following spring, in my efforts on be-half of the mailbag I fell afoul of military censorship. I had written an innocuous (or so I thought) little tale about an imaginary children's kiteflying contest in the Bois de Boulogne, describing the balmy weather and merry breezes. The humorless censors ruled otherwise. In their view it disclosed "critical mereorological information" to the enemy.

All in all, I came to regard my Herald experience as invaluable on the job training for any would be novelist.

This is the 36th in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.



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Putting Cuomo Gossip to Rest

An Article Tracks Down Rumors and Finds Them False

By Howard Kurtz ington Past Service NEW YORK - Rumors about Governor Mario M. Cuomo's sup- an Italian-American.

posed ties to organized crime have

magazine, a veteran journalist, dent because of past misdeeds by Nicholas Pileggi, details the rumors his family. He would not elaborate and pronounces the stones "misleading and false."

have been "passed around by cops, media people and others in a kind of shadow network of gossip and loose talk.

Mr. Pileggi said most of the rumors had been spread by two peo-ple; a Long Island publicity man who worked for the Right to Life candidate in the 1986 gubernatorial campaign, and a conservative aide

in the state legislature. Mr. Cuomo and his aides said they were relieved that the rumors had been reported and knocked down. The governor called the ru-

mors "political garbage distributed by political garbage dealers" and said it was "a price I pay for being

Mr. Cuomo raised the issue earlibeen circulating on the political er this mooth when he called a grapevine for months, and now, to reporter for The New York Times Mr. Cuomo's relief, they are out in and said there seemed to be an organized campaign of rumors that In the current issue of New York be had decided oot to run for presi-

on the rumors. The story was amplified when Mr. Pileggi writes that the stories Mr. Cuomo was asked on a televised CBS News interview program about "skeletons in his family closet." The rumors have also been pursued by several other news organizations, some of which, according to Mr. Pileggi, have hired

private detectives. In the magazine piece, Mr. Pi-leggi, who has covered organized crime since 1956, reported these

That Mr. Cuomo's father-in-law. Charles Raffa, 83, was the victim of a mob beating that grew out of a dispute about arson.

Mr. Raffa, who owns several buildings and vacant lots in Brooklyn, was severely beaten in 1984 after he showed an empty supermarket in East New York to a po-tential buyer. The police did not catch the assailant, Mr. Pileggi said, but found no evidence of mob involvement or planned arson. Andrew Cuomo, the governor's son drew Cuomo.

as dismissing suggestions of arson because the supermarket had no fire insurance

That Mr. Cuomo interfered with the police investigation of the beating and that an arrest of Mr. Ralla for arson was crased from

state computers. Mr. Cuomo was in Albany on the day of the attack, Mr. Pileggi said, and the state police have a computer record of a 1973 arrest of Mr. Raffa, but on a misdemeanor charge of offering an illegal gratu-ity. The charge was later dismissed.

That Mr. Cuomo once represented organized-crime figures as a lawyer in the New York City borough of Queens. Mr. Pileggi found only that Mr.

Cuomo once represented an association of about 15 junkyards, one of which was partly owned by Joseph Laratro, a member of an organizedcrime family. Mr. Cuomo was quoted as saying that he never rep-resented Mr. Laratro personally and that he "got stiffed on the fee." • That a mobster gave Mr.

Cuomo \$30,000 in political dona-At a 1984 fund-raiser, Mr. Cuo-mo's campaign received a \$1,000 check from each of five firms that investigators have identified as paper companies set up to avoid pay-

firm passed money to a mobster most dangerous part of the whole or Mafia, Mr. Fryer said, "and he later acquitted of murdering a dothing is it was amorphous." ing gasoline taxes. The campaign gave the money to charity after this was discovered, according to An-

That Mr. Chomo's former law secretary, said Tuesday that "the you have to do is say the M word,"

Gary Fryer, Mr. Cuomo's press to go after an Italian-American, all It touched a chord."

later acquitted of murdering a de-tective in Queens. Mr. Pileggi "What really incensed Cuomo fensive and have to prove to the was the idea that if you really want world it isn't true. That irked him.

persist, there is serious question as to whether the schedule will every get back on track," he said. This means we face the prospect of continning deployment of MXs withont guidance systems and the in-

U.S. Plan

To Revamp

Not to Work

By R. Jeffrey Smith

by the U.S. Air Force to revamp its

force of MX nuclear missiles is non-

working Representative Les Asia

pin, chairman of the House Armen

Services Committee, has asserted.
The Wisconsin Democrat raised.

the possibility that new missif

would be deployed without the

guidance systems they would need

More than a third of the 28 MX

missiles deployed in siles in Wyo

ming lack guidance systems as

result of production delays by a key

contractor, the Northrop Corp.

The company promised in August

to produce six new guidance sys-tems per month, Mr. Aspin said

problems have cut this io half.

but new production and testing

"Obviously, if these problems

to hit Soviet targets.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — An effort

MX Is Said

stallation of systems that may not perform as required."
President Ronald Reagan has called the \$19 billion MX intercontinental ballistic missile the centerpiece of his ouclear weapons modemization program. The air force.
has described the missile's accuracy

as its most vital characteristic. Earlier this year, however, the air force suspended MX flight tests because of what Brigadier General Charles A. May Jr., the air force's

deputy director for advanced programs, said were growing concerns about the missile's accuracy. In August, the Justice Depart-

ment sued Northrop to recover some of the costs of testing the MX guidance system; the air force has continued to withhold some of its payments to the company for MX:

Mr. Aspin also said a major air force review of Northrop's man-, agement of the program, scheduled this month, had recently been postponed until 1988 because "simply" stated, the contractor cannot pass



UN Warns of Insolvency if U.S. Doesn't Pay Dues

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, New York — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has written to President Ronald Reagan warning that the United Nations faces insolvency in a few weeks if the United States does not pay a substantial portion of its annual contribution by then, according to UN officials.

The secretary-general's letter was delivered Monday to Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, who said he would try to deliver it to Mr. Rea-

The letter implores the president get of nearly \$800 million, Wash-

to press Congress to ensure full and ington has paid only \$7 million. In tended to streamline the UN buthe stock market upheaval increasprompt payment of the \$212 million American share of the organi-

zation's budget this year. The officials said the United Nations would be unable to make salary payments in December to its New York headquarters staff of roughly 6,500 people unless addi-tional funds could be found. If the United States does not come up with a contribution, some UN officials say they may ask other countries for additional voluntary pay-

ments to fill the gap. Of its \$212 million assessment toward the UN headquarters bud-

\$147 million from last year for the general budget and \$61 million to support Middle East peacekeeping

By contrast, the Soviet Union, after treating the United Nations with suspicion for decades, is now presenting itself as a firm supporter of the world body, and it recently agreed to pay off all its budgetary

The withholding of American funds originally amounted to a lever to win approval of changes in the organization's administrative practices. The measures were in- for U.S. congressional action. With

spent. In return, the Reagan ad-

tive changes is no longer valid. Some of these countries, diplomass say, also are considering asking the International Court of Jus-

tice in The Hague for a ruling that the United States is in breach of its obligation to the United Nations.
UN officials are becoming increasingly gloomy about prospects

reancracy and give big contributors ing the pressure to cut the federal more say over how their money is budget deficit quickly, these offi-spent. In return, the Reagan administration promised to restore its what the United Nations might

But now that it is failing to do so, many Third World countries argue that the agreement on administrafor the organization's headquarters in New York

But since then, additional budgerary pressures have further com-pressed the appropriations, which are still in committee. The Senate appropriation has dropped to \$120 million, and the House figure to

U.K. Puts Pressure on Reagan to Raise Taxes and Cut Deficit

By Howell Raines New York Times Service LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has put her gov-

Nigel Lawson, bas publicly

ernment squarely behind interna- pledged to "keep up the pressure" "We've not generally prescribed tional demands that President on the United States" to take these the way in which it should be Ronald Reagan reduce the U.S. steps. Other British government of done," one official said Wednes-

scribed as being presumptuous, but

one obvious way is tax mcreases." The official said Mrs. Thatcher had made her point about the need for tex increases to Mr. Reagan in a "tangential way" by pointing out that when she faced a rising deficit her term, she raised some taxes temporarily. The projected British deficit for this year is a modest \$6.8 billion compared to \$170 billion in the United States.

Such urging from Mrs. Thatcher, generally viewed as Mr. Reagan's most important international ally on economic policy, is significant because it reflects the depth of Eu-ropean concern, and it also repre-sents a longstanding division be-tween Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Reagan on supply-side economics. She has never believed in the Laffer Curve theory that lowering taxes

mereases revenues. The increasingly public cam-paign by Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. awson also reflects the degree to which the London stock exchanges are linked to economic conditions in the United States. Experts said Mrs. Thatcher was eager for some policy "that is really rather too ble."

budget deficit even if it means raising taxes.

The chancellor of the Exchequer.
Nigel Lawson, bas publiely

Totals say that Mrs. Thatcher now believes that the time has come for Mr. Reagan to swallow his ideological objections to tax increases.

day, explaining Mrs. Thatcher's bestween now and Friday, when she element in the international economic crisis. That might be deviced with a \$12.2 billion offering of British Petroleum stock. Mr. Lawson, who has curbed

Britain's deficit while bringing the base income tax rate down from 33 tration to increase taxes last week. and he said Tuesday that he had been in touch by telephone with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker

Reporting his contact with Mr. Baker to the House of Commons, Mr. Lawson said: "I think it is very important that we continue to keep up the pressure on the United States. The president has made statements showing a lesser degree of unwillingness to raise taxes than has ever been the case before." Mr. Lawsoo added that there

was "general agreement" in Parliament that Mr. Reagan oeeded to increase taxes and decrease public expenditure as quickly as possible.
The chancellor has also called on cized West Germany for monetary because it will cause great trou-

tight." But the massive fiscal and trade deficits, and their implications for the world economy and the London financial markets, bave been the main focus of his concern.

Because of the linkage between the London and New York markets, British officials believe that percent to 27 percent, has been the Mr. Reagan must do more than point man for Mrs. Thatcher, He simply authorize his advisers to first called on the Reagan adminis- meet with congressional leaders, said Deanne Julius, director of eco nomics at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

There are a number of things the president could do immediate ly, such as imposing a crude oil tax or other immediate revenue mea sure," she said, adding that Mrs Thatcher and Mr. Lawson would welcome such a swift "symbolic"

The prime minister's advice to Mr. Reagan has a slight I-told-youso flavor. Officials noted that she had been warning Mr. Reagan about the deficit for several years. Mrs. Thatcher told aides Tuesday that she was prepared to quote a 1983 speech in which she told the House of Commons that she would Japan and West Germany to re-duce their trade surpluses and criti-tion's example in deficit financing

A Tree-House Hero's Rise and Fall

By Dirk Johnson New York Times Service ST. LOUIS PARK, Minnesota Once, Mark Tucker was just mother insurance salesman living

in this western Minneapolis sub-

controversy.

Mr. Tucker fought city hall, stood up for the rights of the "little guy" and affirmed the love and

commitment between father and son. It was all so inspiring that television crews from New York to Tokyo came here to document th story of a man portrayed as a folk

This fame came to Mr. Tucker,

38, after he built a tree house in his yard. Years ago, he said, he had promised his son, Ross, that he would build him that tree house. When Ross was 16, and left home after a quarrel, Mr. Tucker recalled the vow he had failed to keep. "I felt real guilty." he said. "It became an obsession."

So early in 1986 he temporarily

put aside his job as an insurance salesman. He worked full time for mooths to build an elaborate, seven-tiered structure around an ancient maple tree, and he named it Ross's Lookout. The son, touched by the effort, returned home. But the hearts of city building inspectors were not warmed. They said that the tree house was a dan-

Mr. Tucker mounted a series of legal challenges against the anthorities, and neighbors rose to his thorities, and neighbors rose to his active October. Indeed, Mr. Tucker has been forest for the trees."

Indeed, Mr. Tucker has been forest for the trees."

"If the media was fooled by the media

ger to neighborhood children who

played in it and that it did not

conform to the municipal building

code. They threatened to have it

A party was thrown in the tree house to build a legal defense fund. Once, Mark Tucker was just another folk hero living in this west-ern Minneapolis suburb.

house controversy. Some of the tenants living in Mr. Tucker's seven Minneapolis apart-ment buildings declared that the tree house probably was more hab-itable than his buildings.

And then came the apartment

"That lousy, no-good" man "is

Of his jail sentence for renting condemned apartments, Tucker said, 'They didn't like it that I was the good guy.'

no hero," said Michelle Wyatt, a tenant who, along with her six children, was forced to leave her apartment after inspectors had deemed it unlivable

"He's one of the worst slumlords in the city," said Richard Parker, the bead of the North Side Residence Redevelopment Council, a housing rehabilitation group. "He's got mice, rats, vermin running all over these places where little kids

court sentenced him to 10 days in jail for a oumber of infractions, including the rental of apartment to tenants after the buildings had

been condemned. Mr. Tucker, who is scheduled to serve his jail time in November, insists that his apartment buildings are not in such bad shape. "Mice" he said. "Roaches? Who doesn't have the are the said."

have them?" He believes the favorable public ity resulting from the tree house crusade led to the housing charges. City officials deny this.

Somebody didn't like to see ev erybody rallying behind me" he said. "They didn't like it that I has the good guy." For now, the city has posted a "stop work" notice on the tree

house, effective until Mr. Tucker can get a structural engineer to attest to its safety. He contends that no other to houses in St. Louis Park have been pot to that test. And as for its structural stability, he notes, about 80 people stood in the tree house at one time during the fund-raising party, and it did not collapse.

Mr. Tucker says he believes this is a light he will win. "I think there might even be

cotton-picking movie in all this, he said Meanwhile, local news organization tions have become somewhat skeptical of Mr. Tucker, after with some see as effusive early covera The Twin Cities Reader, an after oative newspaper, asserted that to porters were initially taken in of him, that they couldn't "see the

defense. Townspeople circulated a early October, Judge Steven Lange "how often are we getting lost it the woods?"



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Nearing Deadline, Ministers Meet on Central American Pact By Julia Preston Washington Post Service Washington Post Ser

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — With little more than a plane, the foreign ministers of the five nations that the accord have begun meeting again as each signed the accord have begun meeting again as each country scrambled to impose its own interpretations of the complex pact.

A consensus prevailed Tuesday that the peace proa proposal by President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, was signed Aug. 7 in Guatemala and is to take effect Nov. 5.

"Something has changed in Central America." For-eign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nicto of Costa Rica, said Tuesday, speaking of the effect of the accord. "A refreshing spirit of dialogue prevails."

In an apparent reference to the Reagan administration, which has criticized the accord as too easy on Nicaragua, he called the ministers' meeting that began Tuesday "a firm refutation" of "adverse" views on the

The Reagan administration, beset by pressures from leaders in Central America and in the U.S. Congress, is said by administration sources to be considering holding off until January before seeking a vote on \$270 million in additional aid to the Nicaragnan rebels, known as contras, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

[Secretary of State George P. Shultz said earlier this month the administration was planning to ask Congress for a vote sometime in November. However, on Tuesday, several officials said that the administration is having second thoughts about a November vote, for a variety of reasons.]

On the sidelines, several political leaders of the Nicaraguan rebels tried to stage a dramatic return from San José to Managua, according to one of them, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, the head of the Hondurasbased Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

clauses calling for cease-fires, a broad amnesty for rebel fighters, peace dialogues between governments and opposition groups and an end to foreign aid to

Points of disagreement remained. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann of Nicaragua dismissed reports that his government might be moving closer to indirect talks with the contras through the mediation of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua

The pact does not require any government to meet with armed rebels, but Mr. Arias has called for such talks. Father D'Escoto said that if any contacts were made between his government and the contras, they should not be aired publicly. He added, "When the United States stops financing the contras, then there will be a negotiated cease-fire."

Foreign Minister Alfonso Cabrera Hildago of Gua-

However, Nicaragua ordered airlines not to allow temala said there was no need for a negotiated ceasefire in his country because there was no war.

A Honduran delegate said his government planned la, Honduras and Nicaragua hope to outline an order no measures to urge guerrillas remaining on Honduof events by which all five nations will begin to honor ran soil to move into Nicaragua, as the pact stipulates. He said that the publication of the text of the accords in Honduras was pressure enough on the contras.

■ Killing Threatens Talks

Rebels fighting the government of El Salvador threatened Tuesday to break off peace talks because of the killing of one of the country's most outspoken human rights crusaders. The New York Times reported from San Salvador.

Western diplomats said the killing of Herbert Anaya Sanabria, the head of the nongovernmental Com-mission on Human Rights in El Salvador, appeared to be an attempt to silence the left and sabotage the peace

It inflamed passions as the National Assembly began debate Tuesday on an amnesty proposed by President José Napoleon Duarte under the terms of the accord.

Socialists In Spain **Suffer Split Over Budget**

New York Times Service MADRID - Facing strong union dissent and increasing pressure, Spain's governing Socialists are defending their budget propos-als as necessary for continued eco-

nomic growth. Union leaders have protested what they consider inadequate wage and benefits proposals in the package and have scheduled a se-nes of demonstrations beginning Thursday. The Socialists were shaken by the resignation from the Cortes, the parliament, last week of the head of the largest union.

Coupled with demonstrations Seainst the renewal of a military pact with the United States and the possibility of campus unrest, there is concern that the country may see a resumption of the widespread protests and strikes, some of them violent, that rocked Spain for much and the first half of the year. After the unrest, the Socialists suffered serious setbacks in regional and municipal elections in June.

Political experts say the govern-

ment cannot allow the country to go through another period of ending protests without the So-cialists suffering further damage. The more serious problem for

the government is the rift with its longtime labor ally, the General Union of Workers, and the resignation from parliament of Nicolás Redondo Urbieta, the union's general secretary. Mr. Redondo, 60, was once considered a possible leader of the Socialist Party.

The parting of ways came in a dispute over government proposals to limit wage and benefits increases in order to light inflation. Contract talks have been going on for several weeks, with the two sides far apart. The government has proposed sala-ry increases of 4 percent; the union wants 5.5 percent, with more money for retired people and the unem-ployed. Rather than line up with fellow Socialists, who have an overwhelming majority, and vote on the budget, Mr. Redondo and an aide

gave up their seats. The Socialist union has joined with its Communist counterpart, the Workers' Commissions, the second largest trade union, in calling the protests. Although the So-cialist union generally keeps its more leftist colleagues at some disspearheaded the earlier strikes and protests. The joint demonstrations would be the first held by the two

sides on a national level since 1925. Some officials were upset by the dispute with Mr. Redondo. Interior Minister José Barrionuevo Peña termed it "bad news." Enrique Mugica, a party leader, said the resig-nation should never have been allowed to occur.

Luis Garrido Medina, professor of sociology at Complutense Uni-versity, said a break was a must for the union because, with the approach of elections in which workers select their union representation, it was important not to be too closely associated with the govern-

Regarding the bases, negotia-tions were to resume this week, but both sides agreed to postpone the session until Nov. 5 and 6. Organizes have planned demonstrations in several cities leading up to Nov. 13, when Spain must formally say if it does not want the treaty extended

beyond next May. based there Participants in a dem-constration held Sunday included a officials said Wednesday. Barranco, and Josquin Leguina, the officials said.
head of the Madrid regional govCaptain Compa



Uganda Leader Vows to Crush Insurgents

has ruled out peace talks with the rebel Holy Spirit Movement, saying his government's policy is to crush the insurgents.

week trip abroad.

tance Army is chasing the Holy Spirit Movement through the bush about 55 miles (89 kilometers) differences with these people," he said. "We must crush them and that is our line."

northeast of Kampala.

The rebel group's leader, Alice
Lakwena, 27, and her 2,500 followers say she is a prophetess who

The president dismissed Miss capture her within a few weeks.

press by the military government of Augusto Pinochet.

Since Mr. Museveni left for his trip to Canada, the United States,' France, Algeria and Ghana, the Holy Spirit Movement has moved from the far east of Uganda to within a few miles of Jinja, the country's second largest city.

On its march, the movement has the vast bulk of landlocked Ugan-

place on Sunday, when government forces fought off a rebel assault on Magamaga barracks near Jinja and then counterattacked a rebel en-

killed more than 200 members of the Holy Spirit Movement in the two battles and that the rebels had dispersed into small groups.

fighting resumed on Tuesday about 17 miles northeast of Jinja, but

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Party Quits Coalition In Panama

PANAMA CITY - The military-backed government was split on Wednesday after Vice President Roderick Lorenzo Esquivel pulled his Liberals out of the five-party

Mr. Esquivel said he wanted to oin the fight for democratic reform

He has frequently urged wider democratic freedoms in the nation, which has seen five months of protests aimed at removing the de fac-to ruler, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the commander of the National Defense Force.

The almost daily protests began when General Noriega's former deputy, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, accused him in June of crimes including murder and corruption. Mr. Esquivel stressed that al-though his party had left the coalition, he was not resigning as vice

"I remain vice president, but as an independent," he said Tuesday, The Liberal Party voted Tuesday to leave the coalition. It said in a resolution that intended to follow an independent line" and "to intensify our struggle for a true and early democratization of our coun-

The opposition portrays President Eric Arturo Delvalle as Gen-

eral Noriega's puppet.
"This is a definitive break with
Delvalle," Mr. Esquivel said.

Mr. Esquivel has been under pressure to resign since Mr. Delvalle closed the vice president's of-fices last week and dismissed his 18 The government newspaper New fices last week and dismissed his 18 Vision, said on Wednesday that staff members, saying they were an unnecessary expense.

The opposition planned to hold on Wednesday in defiance of the government, which has banned the demonstration.

THE JEWEL OF T



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ENTEBBE, Uganda -- President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda

If you want to know my opin-ion about talking to rebels, it will be a disaster not to crush these fellows once and for all," he said at a news conference at Entebbe airport south of Kampala on Tuesday night on his return from a three-

receives messages from God through the Holy Spirit Lakwena and that God has given her a mis-sion to overthrow Mr. Museveni.

Lakwena as a nuisance with a psychiatric problem and predicted that his army would either kill her or

intermittently disrupted road and rail links between Kampala and the Indian Ocean. Those links carry

campment to the north. The government said that

Ethiopia Rebels Warn of Raids on Food Convoys By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service NAIROBI — The Ethiopian rebel group that last Friday ambushed and burned a convoy of UN trucks carrying emergency food has threatened to attack other The face-off between the Eritroduction of the UN's World and the United Nations of the UN's long-haul vehicles in the back burner," according to Rick Machiner, the agency's director in Ethiopia. The face-off between the Eritroduction of the UN's long-haul vehicles in Eritrea and Tigre. The U.S. Agency for Internation in the back burner, "according to Rick Machiner, the agency's director in Ethiopia.

of that country.

A spokesman for the Eritrean
People's Liberation Front said that
unless the rebels were informed in
advance about the movement of

If large amounts of food do not lion people with starvation.

If large amounts of food do not reach the north by December, do-

UN convoys, they would assume that the trucks were being used as nors say large numbers of destitute people will migrate into famine the same of the s "It is not the wish of the EPLF to deter relief activities, but if we are not informed of what is contained as well as the contained of what is contained as the contained as th not informed of what is going to

happen, we don't have any choice, said Tesfaye Ghermuzian, the Washington spokesman for the rebel group, on Tuesday. "We cannot be blamed for any consequences and casualties that might happen."

We have lost a lot because of the feel of the second have feel 45,000 people for a month, was an unexpected setback for relief officials. "We have lost a lot because of

the UN emergency operation to es-tablish contact with the rebels.

food has threatened to attack other comes as Western donors are trying famine-relief convoys in the north of that country.

comes as Western donors are trying to send supplies of relief food into the northern Ethiopian regions of

In the Ethiopian capital, Addis this," Mr. Morton said. "We have lost time. We have lost food. We that "it is out of the question" for have lost trucking capacity. And there is now uncertainty about whether any trucks can move freely "In Ethiopia, we don't have any contact with any organization other than the government, and we in that part of the country."

Lack of transportation is the major obstacle to moving the 400,000

Burkina Faso Post Retaken

OUAGADOUGOU, Burkina Faso — Troops supporting the new leader of Burkina Faso, Captain miles 190 kilometers The main object of the protests is
Torrejon Air Base, just outside Maduid, and a wing of F-16 fighter jets

bessel in the protests is
Torrejon Air Base, just outside Maduid, and a wing of F-16 fighter jets

commander had refused to pledge

officials said Wednesday. The Ouagadougou radio said there were no casualties, but indefew Socialist Party officials, among them the mayor of Madrid, Juan kary Kabore, was being pursued, sources said at least two

the former leader, Thomas San-The garrison at Koudougou, 55

miles (90 kilometers) west of Ouagadougou, was captured on Tues-day, apparently without much re-

soldiers were wounded, one seri-Captain Compaore seized power ously, after troops from other garriin a coup on Oct. 15 during which



Malaysia Seizes 63, Closes 3 Papers as Racial Unrest Rises

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — The Malaysian ernment hanned on Wednesday all poblic rallies and closed three newspapers. The police continued to make arrests in a crackdown that officials said was aimed at defusing racial tension.

The arrests, under Malaysia's Internal Security Act, began Tues-day. By Wednesday 63 persons had been jailed, many of them politicians from government as well as opposition parties.

The actions followed weeks of rising racial tension between Malays and Chinese, the country's two major ethnic groups, who share power with the Indian minority.

The power-sharing system has come uoder strain to receot months. There have been a series of incidents between Malays and Chinese involving education, language and culture, all issues capable of stirring emotion in Malaysia. Some ethnic Chinese have accused the government of attempting to make Malay the dominant culture.

In a speech to Parliament, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said that the ban on rallies would spoly to a luge meeting planned Sunday in Kuala Lumpur by his party, the United Malays National Organization, known as UMNO. Many people feared that the

UMNO rally could spark race riots similar to those in 1969 that caused the deaths of more than 100 people in the Malaysian capital. Political analysts said that some

members of UMNO had asked Mr. Mahathir to take more extreme action, such as declaring a state of emergency, suspending Parliament and running the country through a handpicked council. But they said he had resisted this pressure, arguing that such measures were prema-

Mr. Mahathir, however, did not say when the ban on rallies or the revocation of the newspaper licenses would end. Nor did he say when those arrested would be

Under the Internal Security Act, persons deemed to be a threat to national security can be arrested and held without formal charges and without trial for indefinite, renewable 60-day periods.

In an interview, Lee Lam Thye, deputy secretary-general of the Democratic Action Party, said that the prime minister had ordered the

U.S., Vietnam Meet on MIAs United Press Internal

BANGKOK — Six U.S. military specialists arrived Wednesday in Hanoi to discuss the recovery of the remains of Americans missing as a result of the Vietnam War, U.S. Embassy officials said.

The Associated Press

one of the last great surrealist

painters, died at his Paris home on

Wednesday, family friends quoted

He had been confined to his bed

One of the prime movers of the

surrealist movement, Mr. Masson

referred to himself as a "painter by

known as the "surrealist group" in

the early 1920s. It was nourished by

the postwar blossoming of artistic

movements and the cumulative ef-

fect of such authors as Charles

Baudelaire and Guillaume Apolli-

by Agence France-Presse said.

a dozen years.

losophy.

PARIS - André Masson, 91.

nents and justify his decision to halt the UMNO rally. The arrests apparently began late Tuesday with that of Lim Kit Siang, the

party's secretary-general.
The Democratic Action Party is the main opposition party in Par-liament. While espousing multira-cialism, it draws most of its support from Chinese.

Mr. Lee said that 12 members of the party were detained, including Mr. Lim, who is leader of the opposition in Parliament. Of the 12, 10 were members of Parliament or state assemblies, he added.

Mohamad Haniff Omar, the police inspector-general, denied that the arrests were politically motivated. He described race relations as very tense," adding that if the situation was not contained, it could become "chaotic."

Ng Cheng Kiat, secretary general of the Malaysian Chinese Asso-ciation, said his party supported efforts to calm the situation and

The Malaysian Chinese Associatioo is the largest Chinese party in the ruling Malaysian coalition led by Mr. Mahathir. Five members were among those arrested, party officials said.

The ruling coalition has 13 parties, most of them representing dif-ferent races. Just over 50 percent of Malaysia's 16 million population is Malay, about 33 percent Chinese and 10 percent Indian.

While most of the 63 politicians, civil rights activists, members of public interest groups and others detained on Tuesday and Wednesday were Chinese, the police said were Malays, including three from the ruling party.

Many of the 63 were critics of the

Param Cumaraswamy, chairman of the Bar Council of Malaysia, a awyers' association, said in an interview that a oumber of the Chioese and Malays arrested had been voicing extremist views." Nonetheless, he said that the

council opposed use of the Internal Security Act and was seeking reease of all detainees. Mr. Mahathir defended the ar-

rests, alleging that those picked up had constantly questioned Malay rights or raised communal and relirious problems. The three newspapers ordered to stop publishing for security reasons

were The Star, an English-language tabloid controlled by the Malaysian Chinese Association; Sin Chew Jit Pob, a Chinese-language daily, and Watan, a biweekly Malay-language paper.

Mr. Mahathir accused them of

highlighting sensitive issues. "Wo are a developing country trying to improve our economy," he said. "If there is no stability, there will be



Lieutenant Colonel Victor Raphael, center, the U.S. military attaché accused by the Philippine press of meddling in a coup attempt, will be transferred, the U.S. Embassy said.

ATTACKS: 3 Americans, Philippine Bystander Slain

(Continued from Page 1)

for military personnel to restrict their off-base travel to well-trav-

The killings followed repeated warnings from the Communist New People's Army that they were prepared to escalate their 19-year surgency by attacking American

The most recent issue of Ang Bayan, the Communist Party's official oewsletter, carries an unsigned statement in which the party threatens to attack U.S. military facilities and business interests.

Earlier this month, the northern Luzon chapter of the New People's Army held a clandestine press con-ference for a handful of reporters, and a rebel spokesman, Ruth Fir-meza, said, "If there is another coup or martial law, we will hit the U.S. imperialists, all American personnel, military, diplomatie or

The killings outside the air base bore a striking resemblance to the recent spate of slayings in Mamila by so-called "sparrow units," or urban assassination squads of the New People's Army.

One of the victims, identified by the Philippine police as Randy A. Davis, 30, of the air force, was walking on a road to a restaurant in Dau, Pampanga Province, when three men opened fire on him at

Killings by the urban assassinalowed the same pattern, with a guns, and then fleeing aboard

If the Communists are linked to the slayings, it could mark a oew escalation of the insurgency which has increasingly taken its campaign of violence from the countryside to the city streets.

Such a turn of events would also se new policy risks for the United States, which has for the most part avoided being directly drawn into the Philippine counterinsurgency effort.

The last known attacks by Communists against Americans came in the mid-1970s at Subic Bay Naval Some observers noted that right-

ist military rebels had been active near the base. They suggested the attacks on the Americans may have been perpetrated by rightist soldiers trying to place the blame on sts and further destabilize the Mrs. Aquino's govern-

The killings occurred at a time of rising Philippine nationalism that has often resulted in anti-American sentiment. This comes at a particularly sensitive time, since the leas-ing agreements for Clark Air Base and the U.S. Subic Bay Naval Station are scheduled to be renegotiated oext year.

This week, the growing anti-American mood was highlighted by a flap involving a U.S. Embassy non squads have generally fol-military attache, Lieutenant Colonel Victor Raphael, who was acgroup of three men or women approaching their victim on a public street, opening fire suddenly and at close range with concealed hand-

pro-government troops from at-tacking the rebel position. The U.S. ambassador, Nicholas Platt, has confirmed that Colonel Raphael was inside the camp dur-

ing the coup attempt, but he maintained at a news conference on Oct. 22 that the colonel was only "doing his job," and that he remained a "trusted member" of the embassy However, as the cootroversy

showed signs of escalating this week, with both bouses of the Philippine Congress announcing plans to investigate, the U.S. Embassy announced on Wednesday that Colonel Raphael would be sent back to the United States this week.

The embassy, in a statement, said that Colonel Raphael's transfer was "no reflection" of his performance and that the charges against him were "unfair and unwarranted."

The new Philippine foreign sec-retary, Raul S. Manglapus, said Wednesday at a news conference "I think," he said, "it's time to

renew this attitude and to recognize that we do have also special and then the United States. It would mean broadening the horizontal man foreign policy."

Deaver was a recovering accurous, Mr. Miller told the jury that his client's "drinking problem had gotten out of control" in 1985.

Some analysts have predicted that Mr. Manglapus's nationalistic tone in foreign policy may make it more difficult for the United States and the Philippines to reach an agreement on retaining the military

DENG:

A Request to Stay

(Continued from Page 1) that is likely to follow a predetermined course in endorsing the ecooomic reforms introduced by Mr. Deng, Mr. Zhao, and their allies in

the government and party.

Another surprise has been a decision by the party to permit a degree of open disagreement among officials at the congress, with the aim of stimulating more lively debate and presenting an image of democratic decision making. The decisioo to allow a disclosure of the role seems to fit in with this more years. open style of discussion.

Leaders from the cities of Shenyang, Guangzhou, Chongqing, and Wuhan created a stir at a press conference when they were asked A oew central committee, elected

by the congress, is supposed to vote in secret for members of a new ruling Politburo. But Mr. Deng has told foreign visitors on several recent occasions that he intends to resign to make way for younger leaders.

"Many of us have been trying to persuade him not to quit," said Liao Bokang, party secretary of Chongqing, "and we are also being persuaded to let him leave."

cal Bureau," said Zhao Baojiang, the mayor of Wuhan. "But Comrade Deng Xiaoping has recently presented an impor-tant reason for doing this," said

Mr. Zhao, "and I'm weighing the pros and cons. At any rate, I hope he will continue to play an impor-tant role, quit or not."

BUCHWALD







The state of the s



Deaver Trial Soviet Ring in Greece For Perjury Got U.S. Missile Data Opens in Washington

By Bill McAllister

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A federal
jury has been asked to see Michael
K. Deaver's fall from ther the tale of a Reagan administration insider anxious to trade on his position for millions of dollars in lobbying fees or the story of a dedicated but seriously ill Reagan loyalist reluctant to leave the side of the president he admired.

Those were the conflicting por-traits painted of the former White House deputy chief of staff as his trial began Tuesday in U.S. District Court here on five counts of lying to a congressional subcommittee and a federal grand jury.

Whiteey North Seymour Jr., the independent counsel prosecuting the case, told the jury that this is a case of a longtime aide to President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, who "decided to turn that relationship into personal gain" and then tried to cover up the contacts he made as a lobbyist, partly in fear of embarrassing the Reagans.

As he ticked off a list of Mr. Deaver's lobbying clients and stressed the large fees they paid him immediately after he left the White House in 1985, Mr. Seymour asked what he called "a critical question you're going to have to ask yourselves: "Why? What were they buying?

Mr. Deaver's lawyer, Herbert J. Miller Jr., disputed those assertions in his opening arguments, saying that the case against his client was "a damnable lie" and that lobbying, "a perfectly honorable and legitimate business," was not on trial

Mr. Deaver, he said, was being hounded by a prosecutor intent on making a case out of a handful of answers the former Reagan aide had made among more than 1,050 answers given in 11 hours of con-gressional and grand jury testimo-

The issue, both Mr. Miller and Mr. Seymour agreed, is whether Mr. Deaver "wilifully" lied when that the Philippines now should begin to "broaden" its relations to end its heavy dependence on the

As expected from the pretrial disclosure by the defense that Mr.

Mr. Miller said Mr. Deaver was lucky to be in court at all, describing Mr. Deaver's 1985 admission to Georgetown University Hospital for kidney failure as a life-threatening condition that resulted, briefly, in some "mental aberrations."

Mr. Deaver, he said, was "not that kind of man" who would try to trade on his close relationship to the president.

The prosecutor maintained, however, that Mr. Deaver was trying to cash in on his relationship. and that at one time a contract to sell his lobbying business for up-ward of \$16 million seemed within his grasp. But then, drawn to the case by the publicity over Mr. Deaver's booming business, the investigators began focusing on Mr. Deaver's clients, and the deal fell through, Mr. Seymour said.

Mr. Seymour, one of seven spe-cial prosecutors assigned to handle cases of alleged corruption in the Reagan administration, laid out the five-count indictment that could uncertainty over Mr. Deng's future send Mr. Deaver to prison for 25

These were the deals involved: Boeing Co., the aircraft maker, wanted to sell the White House a new \$200 million Air Force One Canada wanted U.S. action on acid to give their views on Mr. Deng's rain pollution; Rockwell Interna-plans to retire from the Politburo.

A oew central committee, elected space station; Trans World Airlines wanted to stop a hostile corporate takeover, and Puerto Rico wanted to retain a tax break for its industries.

Mr. Deaver, the prosecutor as-serted, obliged his clients with telephone calls and brief conversations with top Reagan administration officials: Secretary of State George P. Shultz; Elizabeth H. Dole, then the transportation secretary; Robert C. McFarlane, then the national secu-"I hope he won't quit the Politi- rity adviser; and Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d.

Mr. Deaver testified "truthfully as far as he could remember," Mr. Miller said, adding "there is another thing" that may have affected his

'His drinking problem had got-ten out of hand," Mr. Miller said, saying that the pressures of Mr. forcing him to oeglect his family. The trial is expected to last three to five weeks.

By Paul Anastasi

New York Times Service
ATHENS — The Soviet Union,
through a military intelligence operation in Greece, acquired specifications for the Stinger missile and developed an almost identical weapon, according to a Greek secu-rity official with immediate knowl-edge of the case. A Western official confirmed the incident.

The development means that the Russians gained the technology for a portable missile whose extreme effectiveness has been demonstrated by Afghan guerrillas fighting Soviet forces.

The officials said Moscow saved millions of dollars in research costs that development of a similar veapon would have required.

They said the Russians made use of a Greek agent within the military establishment in the last three years to obtain the circuit design and other data for the basic Stinger

With these, they said, they built the SAM-14, which is now the Soviet equivalent of the Stinger and is available on the international market at prices somewhat higher than the original U.S. version.

The Stinger, which can be carried by one person, has proved capable of shooting down helicopters and jet bombers.

Developed by General Dynamcs, the shoulder-fired weapon weighs about 30 pounds (13.5 kilograms) and has a range of 3.4 miles (5.5 kilometers).

Officials said Wednesday that Michael Megaloeconomou, a 37-year-old Greek, would stand trial

on charges of providing secrets to the Soviet Umon, some of which enabled them to copy Sunger tech-

The sources said Mr. Megaloecocomou, the former deputy manager of Standard Electric, the Greek subsidiary of ITT, had been

formally charged with spying for the Soviet Union. They said a trial date had not yet

Two other employees of Standard Electric had been charged with oegligence but not with specif-

with degingence that they said.

The officials said the espionage operation was the work of the Athens mission of Soviet military intelisence and of the Military Industrial Commission in Moseow, which coordinates both the devel-opment of Soviet weapons and a worldwide program to acquire Western technology.

The United States subsequently stopped producing this particular Stinger model, but the officials said they did not know if the decision was related to the Greek incident. The officials said the U.S. and Greek governments had discussed

the case and had improved their cooperation to prevent any further loss of military-oriented technol-The case caused considerable friction between the United States and Greece and slowed delivery of

U.S. military supplies, including jet fighters and other sophisticated technology. Greece signed an accord last year specifying that it would take measures to prevent the

Moscow Offers to Allow U.S. Inspection of Radar

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Soviet Union has offered to allow U.S. officials to inspect two radars that some conservative senators assert violate an arms control ac-

istration officials. The offer was made last week when Secretary of State George P. Shultz had talks in Moscow, offi-

cord, according to Reagan admin-

One said the Reagan administra-tion was "digesting" the Soviet-of-fer and had not decided how to

The proposal follows other of-fers on Soviet military activities. In September, the Soviet Union allowed a congressional delegation to inspect its disputed radar at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia. Earlier this month, Western officials were granted limited access to the chemcal weapons site at Shikhany, about 550 miles (900 kilometers)

southeast of Moscow. The latest offer came after the administration privately expressed concern about the radars. They are outside an electronic installation at

Gomel, southwest of Moscow, denied that the radars constitute an arms control violation. The matter is seen as being of more political than military importance.

At issue are two types of old

was "ambiguous" evidence that the radars were a "potential" violation of the 1972 ABM treaty, which bans mobile ABM radars.

Earlier this year, the State De-partment said most of these radars had been removed or dismantled. But one Pawn Shop and one Flat Twin radar were detected recently at an installation in Gomel.

Conservative Republican senators, seeking to portray the Soviet Union as a treaty violator, have seized on the issue. Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, sent a letter to Mr. Reagan along with 19 other Republican senators demanding a report about the "purported new violation" before any new treaty banning medium- and shorter-range missiles is

Some administration experts say there is no firm basis for charging a violation. They say that it is not clear what the Russians are doing with the radars and that charging a violation could expose the United States to countercharges. But hardliners in the Pentagon have been pressing the administration to charge the Soviet Union with a vio-

The old radars are housed in Soviet officials are said to have vans at Gomel. Soviet officials are reported to have offered to let U.S. officials visit some of the old radar components near Moscow as well

.

Service Control

20.

At the Moscow meeting, Soviet radars, dubbed Pawn Shop and officials also informed the United Flat Twin by intelligence experts, States that Moscow was halting that were first observed 15 years work at the Krasnoyarsk radar for ago. Several of these radars had one year. The United States has been kept at anti-ballistic missile charged that the radar violates the test ranges at Sary-Shagan in Ka- ABM treaty because it is not on the zakhstan and on the Kamehatka periphery of Soviet territory or ori-Peninsula in the Far East. The Rea- ented outward as the treaty regan administration said that there quires.

REAGAN: Soviet Official to Visit

ing strategic offensive reductions hostage to measures that would cripple our Strategic Defense Initiative — particularly since the Soviets are already spending billions on a strategic defense program of

■ Talks to Focus on Treaty The Associated Press reported earlier from West Point:

The White House spokesman, Mr. Fitzwater, said the talks with Mr. Shevardnadze on Friday in Washington would focus on a nearly completed treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear missiles as well as on negotiations to curb strategic weapons and a possible sum-mit meeting.

Mr. Fitzwater said tentative plans called for Mr. Reagan to meet with Mr. Shevardnadze early Friday afternoon before the presi dent leaves for Phoenix, Arizona, where he will attend a memorial service on Saturday for his wife's mother, Edith Luckett Davis.

Of the prospects for reaching an agreement on an intermediate-

range nuclear force treaty. Mr. Reagan said Monday that although there might still be details to be worked out, "we do believe that it is going to be signed." The Senate, in a 93-0 vote, appropriated \$8.5 billion for military

but omitted money for cruise mis-sile sites in West Germany and the Netherlands in hopes of a U.S.-Soviet agreement to eliminate the WCSDODS. The Senate bill includes language urging U.S. allies in Europe to assume a greater role in defend-

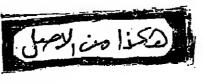
construction projects on Tuesday,

contains no specific goals. U.K. Highway Crash Kills 12

ing Europe and to pay a bigger

share of the military costs, but it

PRESTON, England, — Twelve persons, including three children, were killed Wednesday when a petroleum tank truck exploded and burned in a highway accident near this northwestern town, a hospital



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into the war to end all wars."

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social dynamic.

André Masson, Surrealist Artist, Dies

and reportedly had not painted for

Mr. Masson was among the di-verse group of painters and writers who developed what hecame and membership," he said of the surrealists. "There were things that were forbidden - like realism. Me, I allowed myself to do anything."

naire. Andre Breton's "Surrealist Manifesto," published in 1924, helped define the movement's phiwhich he was gravely wounded, marked much of his later work. "For us, surrealists of 1924, the great prostitute was reason," Mr. Masson wrote in "The Pleasure of Painting" (1950). "It was cool rea-During World War II, Mr. Mas-

he lived from 1941 to 1945.

he once said.

son, after all, that had led mankind

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"All are in reaction to some-

thing," Mr. Masson said. "Surreal-

by that attitude. Each painting has to find its style and be something "It was a fine thing, a little com-munity of artists with its own rules

Born Jan. 4, 1896, in Balagny, north of Paris, he was attracted to painting as a youngster. He was admitted to the Belgian Academie

society to realize art's role as a sassinat de l'Automate" (1941). In

ism was part of an attitude that said, we have to have something

"Rational" painting, they be-lieved, was too deeply embedded in "Le Labyrinthe" (1939) and "L'As-1965, he painted the ceiling of the French National Theater of the Mr. Masson also illustrated

books and designed ballet sets. His work is displayed in galleries and Mr. Masson continued to stand muscums of contemporary art in that attitude. Each painting has Europe and the United States.

> Jean Helion, 83; French Realist Painter PARIS (AP) - Jean Helion, 83,

family members said.

a ooted cootemporary French

painter, died early Wednesday,

He is to be buried Monday in Paris's Montparnasse cemetery, they said. One of the pioneers of the ab-Royale des Beaux Arts in 1907. His stract school of painting, from 1929 experiences in World War I, during to 1939, Mr. Helion eventually

moved toward more realistic works that concentrated on daily life. In 1939, after introducing curves soo fled to the United States, where and rounded forms into his work, he totally abandoned the geometry

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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Mr. Helion eventually introduced symbolism, using such objects as a loaf of bread, a bowl of some and a black umbrella to portray the ordinary work-a-day

Born April 21, 1904, west of Paris, Mr. Helion came to painting without training and signed his first work, a watercolor, at the age His paintings hang in modern art galleries around the world.

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State Same a.

Skeletons Give Clues to Work, Burdens of Life

SCIENCE

Tie Between Creativity and Insanity

WASHINGTON (WP) — A study of well-known creative writers confirms the long-held view that there is a link between "genius" and meanity." Fighty percent of the writers were found to have suffered at and anthropologists are perfecting their ability to find in human skeleleast one episode of mental illness, usually manic-depressive illness or depression, compared with 30 percent of a group of nonwriter profession-

als manched for IQ, age, sex and socio-economic stams.

The study, done by Nancy C. Andreasen, a psychiatrist at the University of Iowa medical school, was published in the latest issue of the ry of lowe included scarcol, was published in the latest issue of the American Journal of Psychiatry. Dr. Andreasen studied 30 writers, all drawn from the visiting faculty of the University of Iowa Writers' Workshop, Faculty members have included Philip Roth, Kurt Vonnegut, John Irving, Robert Lowell, Flannery O'Connor and John Cheever.

Dr. Andreasen said she was looking for a link between creativity and schrophrenia, a disease that leads to unusual perceptions that might give use to creative ideas. Neither group contained a schrophrenic. Depressive illnesses led two writers to kill themselves during the 15 years of the sudy. In addition, the writers were four times as likely to be alcoholics.

These results do suggest that affective disorder (which includes maniodepressive illness) may produce some cultural advantages for society as a

whole, in spite of the individual pain and suffering that it also causes."

Study Questions Low-Sodium Diets

BOSTON (AP) — A preliminary study has questioned years of doctors' advice to patients with high blood pressure that they eliminate sodium from their diets. The study of five men with hypertension confirmed that table salt clearly aggravates high blood pressure, but it also suggested that many other forms of sodium have no effect. The finding needs to be tested in larger studies, said Dr. R. Curtis Morris Jr., one of the authors of the report, but it "may change the conventional wisdom about sodium and salt." Table salt is sodium chloride. Other sodium compounds include sodium bicarbonate, or baking soda; sodium ascorbate, a form of vitamin C; the flavor enhancer monosodium glutamate and such preservatives as sodium benzoate and sodium mitrite.

"For many years, the words 'sodium' and 'salt' have been used interchangeably," said Dr. Morris. "That was because people thought that the only part of salt that was important was the sodium component. We are suggesting that it's not just sodium. It's sodium and chloride."

The five men's blood pressures rose sharply after they were given salt supplements for a week. But when they received the same amounts of sodium citrate, a common additive in many foods and drinks, their blood sodium citrate, a common additive in many 1000s and crimas, and pressures didn't change. Graham Ward, a public health expert at Boston University School of Medicine, said the finding is important for researchmedicine and paleontology, Ken-neth A.R. Kennedy, a professor of ers to pursue but doesn't affect doctors' advice to their patients with high blood pressure. "Perhaps the most important piece of all this is that it and gets us off the too-narrow point of view that it's sodium alone that's anthropology, has compiled the first list of more than 140 estabcausing hypertension," said Dr. Morris.

The protein, tissue plasminogen activator, belps restore circulation in the heart muscle by dissolving the blood clots that caused the attack.

— Prompt restoration of blood flow helps minimize damage to the heart. penetic material of a mouse gene that helps regulate milk production and

"Although many technical hurdles remain, the data presented here

A Life's Story Written in Bone

By John Noble Wilford New York Times Service

tons chies not only to diet and disease but also to the daily activi-

ties and occupations of people long

In a particular enlargement of

the ulna, one of the two forearm

bones, an anthropologist can begin

to reconstruct the image of a spear-

throwing hunter. In the skeleton of

a modern American, such an en-

largement makes it likely that he

was a baseball pitcher in his youth.

at the lower end of the tibia, the shinbone, and at the hip and knee

are the marks of someone who

New Zealand, Australian aborigi-

nes and villagers in the Punjab,

people who prefer squatting to sit-ting. Similar abnormalities show up

teoarthritis of the spine and tiny fractures in the neck area that af-

flict Acapulco cliff divers who re-

irregularities of the lower jaw at-tributed to a career of playing the

clarinet; golfer's toe; dog-walker's elbow, and cowboy's thumb, which

results from the multiple fractures from gripping the saddle horn while flying off horses in rodeos —

or mechanical bulls in barrooms.

Drawing on his experience as a

forensic anthropologist, as well as

the records of industrial and sports

ecology and systematics at Cornell

University and a specialist in Asian

lished skeletal markers of what he

Knowledge of these markers helps paleontologists re-create the

living cooditions of thousands of

thropologist at Florida Atlantic

eases and age at death. A thicken-

University in Boca Raton.

calls occupational stress.

edly hit the water head first;

in Neanderthal skeletons. Other clues are the signs of os-

These features are common in the skeletons of modern Maoris of

spent much of his life squatting.

The abnormal facets and grooves

HE life one lives can leave an

indelible mark on the bones,

Forensic anthropologists are learning to identify signs of occupational stress in human akeletons. This helps scientists reconstruct the way people



irregularities have been noted in the upper foreerms of ice Age



Abnormal facets at the base of the spine are linked to pressures of carrying infants, as when African women carry children on their backs.

Enlarged crest on forearm is the result of habitual throwing. The bony ridge indicates that muscles attached there were abnormally larga. Today eimilar abnormalities develop in the forearms of baseball pitchers. A combination of irregular facets and grooves in the hip, near the knee and at the base of the shinbone are marks of people who spent much time squatting instead of sitting. Since these marks are seen in Neanderthal skeletons

those prehistoric ancestors are assumed to have squatted.

perhaps by fires.

J. Lawrence Angel, who died last of an unidentified persoo were year and who was curator of physical anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, probably frozen to death, and his awakened interest in recent years in body was found weeks later, after applying the methods to studies of the snow had melted. The police were seeking help in identifying the early cultures. He correlated skele-

body, a typical case for forensic

tal changes in the pelvis and lower limbs of ancient Greeks to stresses from walking in rough terrain, and identified many diseases that aflimbs of ancient Greeks to stresses from walking in rough terrain, and identified many diseases that afflicted ancient Aegean people and prohistoric American

largement of the ridge indicated that the muscles there were larger than usual, presumably the result of stresses of habitual throwing. He speculated that the man could have been a left-handed baseball pitch-

In this case, the clue did oot lead to an identification of the remains; other police investigations did that, and also turned up the fact that the man had indeed been an amateur softball pitcher for 20 years. Dr. Kennedy was encouraged to believe in the validity of occupation stress markers in forensic anthro-

Subsequently, he studied the skeletons of Ice Age people found in central India and ooted a high incideoce of the same byperdeveloped supinator crests in the right arms of the males, but oot in the

From this and other studies, Dr. Kennedy concluded in a 1983 report that this was a reliable marker of hunting people who used spears, bolas, slings and boomerangs.

Another clear example of occupational stress on the skeleton was detected in a 3,000-year-old Egyp-tian mummy. The finger booes of the right hand showed signs that ligaments were attached in a way attributed to flexion of the fingers in a firm grasp, as in the hold on a stylus. This made sense, because the mummy was identified from historical sources as a scribe. And other bones indicated that the man spent much of his life in the crosslegged posture of Egyptian scribes.

Forensic anthropologists cooceded that these were easy cases because the behavior of the subestablished by other means. But the experience gave them confidence in their analytical techniques,

They also cautioned that, in all cases, other information will he oecessary in making positive identifications of a person's activities For example, a ocarly identical bony surface tumor is found in the humerus, the long booe of the up-per arm, of javelin-throwing Stone Age Saharans and modern golfers.

A complete and more reliable reconstruction of someone's life must be inferred from ethnographic accounts and archaeological and historical sources, anthropologists

Still, with a detailed examination

Mice Produce Human Heart Medicine

... NEW YORK (NYT) - Scientists have transplanted the gene for a laman protein, considered promising as a treatment for heart attacks, into female mice, causing the animals to produce the substance in their milk. Eventually the researchers hope to use large animals such as goats er cows as living factories for inexpensive, high volume production of the

the humain gene for production of the complex blood substance.

demonstrate that transgenic animals may become an attractive alterna-- tive for future production of genetically engineered biologically active proteins," according to a report in the journal Bio-Technology.

ing of cell tissues in the spongy area of bones, for example, is evidence years ago and has become an effective tool of forensic scientists who that the bones were trying to pro-duce enormous amounts of red try to identify the remains of peo-ple who died more recently. blood cells in response to severe

Dr. Kennedy's analysis of stress blood or anemia, as part of a book, "Reconstruction of Life from the Skeleton," edited by him and M. Yasar Iscan, an enterpolarity of the property of the control of the Spectroscopie analysis of finely ground hone can yield dietary clues. People who were basically meat eaters would have an excess of copper and zinc in their booes. Those who were primarily vegetari-A careful examination of bones ans would have more magnesium can reveal maturation patterns of prehistoric people, nutrition, disand manganese.

Dr. Kennedy acknowledged that

British anatomists and surgeons in the late 19th century were among the first to recognize that the skeleton may reveal a broad spectrum of irregularities that could be related to life habits.

In autopsies of workers, they noted a pronounced curvature of the spine toward one side that resulted from a life of carrying heavy loads. They saw evidence of spine curvature and pelvic deformation from long periods of sitting at a weaving loom, combined with poor

prehistorie Americans.

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crest on the ulna of the left forearm cooccivably could identify a clari-Dr. Kennedy became interested — the ridge where certain muscles net-playing, kayak-paddling basea few years ago when the remains are attached to the bone. An en- ball pitcher.

of a skeleton, Dr. Kennedy said be

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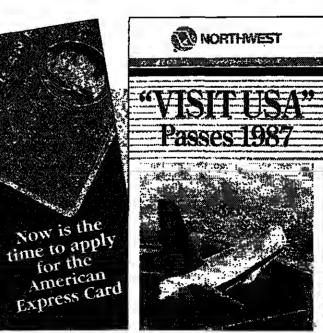
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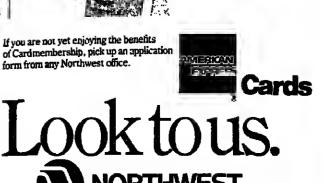
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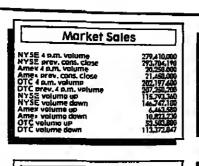


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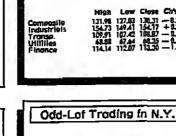
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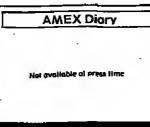


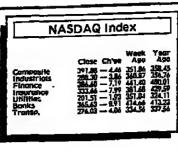


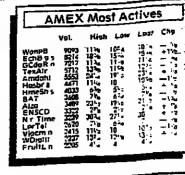
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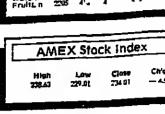








NASDAQ Diary



Div. Vid. PE 1985 High Low Good. Chies MARKETS: Dow Unchanged, Most Stocks Fall

the European Community's executive Commission, said that the United States was prepared to let the dollar fall to 1.60 Deutsche marks, a level it has never touched. On that news, heavy

selling of the dollar and stocks resumed. "There were plenty of people looking to exit the market when it was up, and the Delors remarks were good reason to sell," another

After the market closed, the U.S. Treasury denied that Mr. Delors's remarks reflected U.S. government policies.

"What it comes down to," said Hugh John-son, an economist with First Albany Co., "is this market is very scared of a breakdown in economic cooperation between the U.S., Japan, and Germany. It is afraid we will slip into an

each-man-for-himself world."

The market is also very afraid of the yawning U.S. budget defirit and its depressive effect on U.S. economic growth. As if to try to soothe these concerns, the Treasury Department re-ported after the markets closed Wednesday that the U.S. budget was in surplus by \$15.27 billion in September, compared with a deficit of \$3.93 billion in September 1986.

It also confirmed that the budget deficit for fiscal 1987, which ended Sept. 30, narrowed by one-third, to \$148.0 billion, compared with the record deficit of \$221.14 billion in fiscal 1986.

Adding to the market's problems on Wednesday was the preoccupation with the £7.2 billion (\$12 billion) offering of shares of British Petroleum Co. by the company and the British government of the Brit ernment. The U.S. portion of the offering is being underwritten by four U.S. brokerage

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firms. The British government has said that it would decide on Thursday whether to postpone

"If that goes through, and the price is not reduced, it's going to be real hard to find buyers, and a lot of the U.S. investment houses are going to be on the book for bundreds of millions of dollars," said Jack Baker, head of the equity trading desk at Shearson Lehman Brothers. Most traders remained cautious about the market's future direction.

"Any bounce that you're going to see will be followed by a basic downtrend," predicted Larry Wachtel, a market strategist and first vice president of Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. 'That's the way it's going to be - bounce, decline, bounce, decline - until we find some

On the positive side, Hildegarde Zagorski, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities, said that the continued curbs on program trading has allowed some smaller investors to re-enter the market with less fear of being sud-denly pounded by a futures program. "We are seeing some signs of nibbling and some institutional bargain hunting," she said.

DPL Inc., the bolding company for Dayton Power & Light, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, slipping % to 23%.

AT&T followed, rising 1% to 28%.

Philadelphia Electric was third, slipping ½ to

Dow Chemical was up 1% to 66; International Business Machines was unchanged at 118 and Exxon was down 21/4 to 401/4.

(AP, UPI, Rewers)

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ECONOMIC SCENE

U.S. Market Is Learning To Dance to Foreign Tunes

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

EW YORK - For as long as the American economy has dominated the world scene, the New York Stock Exchange has whistled the tune that foreign stock exchanges have followed. In recent days, however, the

Exchange has whisten and exchanges have followed. In recent days, however, the usual order has sometimes been turned on its head.

A rise or fall on the Tokyo market, or smaller exchanges in London or Hong Kong, appear to have influenced the day's trading on Wall Street. It happened again Tuesday, when early-morning reports of near-record gains in Asia and limited advances in Europe suggested a modest recovery for U.S. markets.

"For days everyone just kept passing the bear market around the time clock," Barton M.
Biggs, managing director of Morgan Stanley & Co., said Tuesday. "When Tokyo broke the pattern, it made all the difference."

On Wednesday, in contrast,

On Wednesday, in contrast,

Tokyo, London and Hong Kong appear to have influenced

On Wednesday, in contrast, falls in Tokyo and London presaged a sharp early drop on Wall Street.

New York. If Asian investors and the Tokyo market are increasingly taking a leadership role, it is a curious kind of leadership. American investors appear to be looking to Japan to assess its reaction to American events. The magnitude of the Japanese reaction will then frequently dictate the U.S. markets' response.

to have influenced

Such circular behavior has left many investors wondering how to tell the leaders from the followers. The answer lies in reasons as

disparate as time changes and technology, overseas investing and foreign financing of the U.S. budget deficit.

In part, the trading impetus follows the sun in a daily global relay race. By the time the New York exchange opens, car and portable radios have been chattering for hours with closing results in Asia and midday prices in Europe.

And timing can be everything. The Hong Kong exchange is smaller than the Amsterdam exchange, though doubtless a more important indicator of the resignal economy. Few hear about

important indicator of the regional economy. Few hear about trading in the Netherlands because it is largely overshadowed by the near-simultaneous trading in New York and London.

NFLUENCE is also a function of size. Last April, for the first time, Japan's stock market became by some measures bigger than the market in the United States, and the gap has widened significantly in recent days. Ten years ago, few in the United States would have even known how the Tokyo exchange

More importantly, geographical limitations no longer dictate where investors place their money. Until the market collapse, Japanese investors were buying American stocks at an annual rate of \$15 billion to \$20 billion, or five times as much as they purchased in 1986, according to stock exchange estimates. Meanwhile, more and more American investors were active in Tokyo, often trading in the shares of Western companies listed on more than one exchange.

Perhaps the most important linkages between markets, however er, are technological and political. Nowadays, traders can move money between markets in a flicker of a computer screen. In New York, such moves often happen between 9:30 A.M. and 10 A.M., the critical first half-hour of trading. At that time, American investors are still plotting their day, European traders are hack from lunch and the Japanese have already left overnight instruc-

"The major bulk of the market's movements this year occurred in the first half hour," setting the tone for the day, said Laszlo Birinyi, manager of equity markets at Salomon Brothers. The political connections are more subtle. By turning to

foreign capital to finance the U.S. hudget deficit, the United



A sidewalk preacher outside the New York Stock Exchange.

NYSE's Travails Draw the Curious

Crowds of Onlookers Gather for Market 'Deathwatch'

By Eileen V. Quigley

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — As the New York Stock Exchange strains under heavy trading, visitors from around the United States and the world are packing the streets surrounding the exchange during the shortened trading hours. They are curious to see history in the making, to keep up what one observ-er called the stock market's "deathwatch."

The area surrounding the exchange has the ap-pearance of a movie set. The streets of the financial district are lined with television vans. Bundles of electrical cables hug the sidewalks and snake up the sides of the exchange building. Onlookers gath-er ontside the exchange's exits, blocking traffic on

the narrow, one-way streets. Mike Dalzell, a financial planner with E.F. Hutton & Co., was standing in line Tuesday during his lunch hour. He said the record 508-point drop on "Black Monday," Oct, 19, had prompted him to

make his first trip to the exchange, and he admitted to having a certain ghoulish curiosity.

"I just wanted to see how busy it is, bow crazy it is. It's also a historical event," Mr. Dalzell said. "I'm here just to say we came and saw it and, hopefully, survived."

His companion, Susan Saitow, also a planner at Hutton, said she bad been trying to get into the visitors' gallery each day since last week's plunge, but the lines around the outside of the exchange dissuaded her. Finally she decided to grab her

hmch from a hotdog stand and wait in line. Exchange employees have kept the crowds moving quickly and limited their time in the glassenclosed gallery, so visitors generally waited only 30 to 45 minutes for the chance to peer down to the traders and clerks scurrying from booth to booth on the floor of the exchange. New York Stock Exchange officials estimated that they are seeing 20 percent to 30 percent more visitors than usual.

underwriters.

Stocks Slide in Europe, Pulled Down by Dollar

PARIS - European stock markets took a beating on Wednesday, as renewed worries about the effect of the plunging dollar on the world economy dissolved the fragile rally of the day before.

Share prices fell by near-record amounts in several cities, and companies with strong husiness ties with the United Stated fared especially poorly.

Early in the day most attention was focused on the dollar. The U.S. currency slid below 1.75 West German Deutsche marks and 139 Japanese yen and only coordinated buy-ing by the U.S., Japanese, West German, British, Swiss and Italian central banks kept it from sliding further, dealers said.

Attention shifted in the European afternoon to Wall Street, where trading was just getting under way. But the first activity there — a 65 point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average within the first 30 minutes of trading —only added to the queasiness of investors in Europe, and share prices in London, Paris and Frankfurt plunged to their lows of the day.

In London, sbares lurched sharply lower in midmorning from an already depressed start as worries about the falling dollar triggered another wave of nervous selling, dealers said.

Within 90 minutes of the opening the FTSE 100-share index was



A cluster of Swiss peering Wednesday at world stock prices displayed in a Zurich bank window. The Zurich market fell.

down 73.9 points, or 4.3 percent, from Tuesday's finish, and after Wall Street opened the FTSE hit its day's low, down 105 points. That the interpretation of the point to 9.5 percent. put the index below the 1,000 level. which had not been breached since last November.

But traders said that buyers moved into the market after this, and the FTSE closed at 1,658.40. down 44.9 points, or 26 percent, for the day. On Tuesday it gained 19.2 points, or 1.14 percent.

Money market dealers said speculation was strong that the British government would soon stimulate another half-point cut in hase rates

In Paris, the all-share Bourse in-dicator fell 9.7 percent, matching the record fall on Oct. 19, which the French press has dubbed "Bloody

Share prices opened sharply lower, with the bourse indicator sliding 7.44 percent on heavy speculative

Dealers said prices were being pulled downwards by the dollar and the declines on Wall Street. The Bourse indicator had edged up See EUROPE, Page 14

U.K. Government's Sale of BP Shares Is a Flop

Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune LONDON — The British gov-ernment's £7.2 billion (\$12 billion) offering of shares in British Petroleum Co. became a stunning flop Wednesday, when it emerged that investors had turned their backs on

Because of the sharp slide in BP's share price in line with the past week's collapse of international markets, the failure of the issue had been widely expected.

BP's share price closed at 256 pence Wednesday in unofficial trading in London, a discount of 74 pence to the 330 pence per share offer price that was set two weeks

By the official close of the offer Wednesday morning, an estimated lives of the other's 17 prime British

lion requests for prospectuses on the sale. The government, which is now weighing whether to cancel or London brokerage said: "Opinion postpone the issue, had hoped to among analysts here is that it will attract up to 5 million public subscribers to the issue,

Unless the government decides on cancellation, British and over-seas underwriters will be forced to take up the shares at a loss of up to £I billion. Nigel Lawson, Britain's chancel-

lor of the Exchequer, said that he will announce a decision by Thursday whether to proceed with the sale. A decision needs to be taken by Friday, when official trading in the shares begins on the London Stock Exchange.

There was speculation Wednes-Despite efforts by representa-200,000 to 300,000 applications for underwriters to persuade the Brit- asked Mr. Lawson to cancel the sell off state companies and make shares had been received. That con- ish Treasury to cancel, the consen- sale for fear that the issue would shareholders of millions of Britons.

sus among analysts is that the issue severely depress BP's share price will go ahead. for months, if not years.

As one senior oil analyst at a BP is issning 1.5 billion new London brokerage said: "Opinion shares to the government as part of the overall £7.2 billion offer. If the go ahead because it's difficult to offer is canceled, the placement of imagine the underwriters productions with the government those shares with the government will not proceed, thereby depriving the company of funds earmarked ing a sufficiently compelling argu-ment to persuade the chancellor to accept the pobtical damage that would follow. That is, from being seen to hail ont City and overseas for corporate expansion. A BP spokesman said he could

not comment on speculation about the company's alleged urging of a government cancellation of the of-"To pull out now would set a gov dangerous precedent on underwrit-fer. ing - a fall in stock markets is exactly what one underwrites, no

But the spokesman acknowledged that BP's chairman, Sir Peter Walters, had met recently with Mr. matter how steep the fall," said the analyst, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. Lawson to discuss the sale, which was to have been the biggest yet under Prime Minister Margaret that BP's management had. Thatcher's ambitious program to

West German Police Expand Currency Inquiry at VW

VW suffered more losses than those uncovered last March, the weekly magazine Stern has reported. It said VW currency dealers had skimmed profits of more than 10 million DM. A spokesman for the Lower Saxony prosecutor said be could not confirm the details of the article but said the investigation into the fraud was ongoing.

In separate report from VW's beadquarters in Wolfsburg, the company said Wednesday that it had canceled a presentation to bankers scheduled for next Monday. The move comes amid speculation that the Bonn government's decision to sell its 16 percent holding

In recent days, VW's stock bas fallen sharply. The shares closed at 288 DM Wednesday, off 21 DM on the day, reducing the value of Bonn's bolding to 1.38 billion DM. It was 1.75 billion on Oct. 16.

West German press reports have said the presentation, which would have been made at Dresdner Bank AG in Frankfurt, was a prelude to the government's sale of its stake in VW to private

Currency Rates

Cross R	ates							. O	cr. 28
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Amsterdom	1.97	3.373	1,1256	0.3358	0.1555 *		5.397 *	1.3675	1.4164 *
Grassels(a)	34.5775	62.4875	20.8635	6.224	2.879	12.537		25.3455	0.2676
Frankfurt	1,7491	2,996		0.2984	0.1381 *	0.8885	4,794 *	1,2144	1.258
London (b)	1,7105		2,997	10,0475	2,173.00	3.373	2.515	2.07	238,00
Milan	1,248,90	2.177.99	724.45	216.22		643.74	34,726	879,20	9.115
New York(c)		1.734 b	1,738	5.824	1,259,00	1,9555	36.26	1,4345	138.45
Puris	51635	10.047	3.3517		D.4624 *	2,9771	0.1606	4,0711	4,21 *
Tekyo	141.10	240.08	80.17	21.95	0.1111	71.33	3.8552	97.AT	
Zurich	1.4425	2.4689	0.8236	0.2456	0.1136	0.7314	19075 *		1.0365 =
1 ECU	1.183	0.492	2.0735	4.942	1.501.66	2.3335	43.2576	1,7083	164.856
1 SDR	1.2204	0.7712	2.3099	7,7435	1,677.61	2.4016	46.2261	1.8977	185.812
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Sources: Indosver Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Bantoue Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokvo (Tokvo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinor, riyal, dirham); Gosbank Inole), Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

	Dellar	y Depos p-Mark	Swiss Prooc	Sterling	Franch	EÇU	SD
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dronths	7%-7%	49-43-	434-430	_	9 34-9 94	7 %-7 %	674
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Key Money Rates Oc. 23 9V2-10 9V2-10 93/16 93/32

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Asian Dollar Deposits

U.S. Money Market Funds

Talerate Interest Rate Index: 6.848 Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerote.

Cold Oct. 28

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U.K. Mulls Capital Standard For Foreign Securities Firms

LONDON — Foreign companies that operate securities businesses in Britain would be required for the first time to set aside a specific amount of capital to compensate investors in case of bankruptcy, under a draft proposal.

Under the proposal by the Securities and Investments Board, higher capital requirements would be set for firms whose parent companies are subject to less rigorous supervision in their home countries. Banking sources said that Japanese firms might be hit particularly hard if the draft rules were approved.

The concern with capital adequacy has preoccupied British regula-tors, who are fearful about damage to London's financial markets and the world banking community should a major bank collapse. Capital adequacy rules are aimed at ensuring that firms do not take

on greater risk than they can handle. If a firm incurs deep losses as a result of its securities business, a minimum of capital ensures that there will at least be enough funds to pay off creditors and investors. No capital adequacy rules now exist for foreign firms in Britain. Regulators believe that allowing such firms to operate without those

dards gives them a competitive advantage over U.K. institutions. Rules applying to British banks and securities firms already have been proposed publicly, and a final draft is being prepared. According to the Bank of England, branches of foreign securities firms would be covered by the new rules, as well as 254 foreign banks

operating in Britain. Any foreign-owned bank involved in more than minimal securities activities would have to set aside capital in a separate account to be recorded on the books of the parent institution. The minimum capital required would be the total of the investment position risk, risk requirements of counterparties and the fixed assets of the British

branch itself. For banks in the securities business whose home-country supervision is inadequate by British standards or whose supervisors refuse to share information with the Bank of England, the proposed requirements are much stiffer.

Each branch would be required to post a deposit or a performance bond in Britain that at least exceeds its liabilities to investors, other business customers and professional counterparties, the draft propos

The Securities and Investment Board noted in the draft that some of the firms affected by the rules might wish to incorporate in Britain in order to avoid the hefty capital requirements.

国月 **futton** (FRANCE)

is pleased to announce the transfer of its offices on November 2nd 1987 from 43 Avenue Marceau to

8, Rue Bellini - 75116 PARIS Tel.: (1) 47 27 20 21 Telex: 640013 - Telefax: 47 27 04 71

Continental Illinois Announces Restructuring

sell several of its international op- and transaction support.

municipal securities business. The announcement of the restructuring plan followed the House Telecommunications and Finance subcommittee announcement Tuesday that it would investigate allegedly improper loans made by Continental to bail out its First

Options of Chicago subsidiary.
The options-clearing firm, bought last year by Continental for \$135 million, was badly hit during last week's stock market collapse.

Continental acknowledged exceeding loan limits to First Options and signed an agreement with the federal comptroller promising to prevent any reoccurrence. The amount of the loans was not disclosed.

On Monday, Continental said it may post a moderate fourth-quar-ter loss because of a \$90 million loss at First Options.

Continental declined comment on the investigation, but a spokesman for the bank bolding company said that developments with First Options had no bearing on the bank's long-range plans.

The company said its new corporate strategy calls for it to redeploy tial, a stronger asset-liability strucassets and manpower to sharpen its ture and the means to improve

suring broad public ownership of erations, all of its Chicago-area

The number of people to be relocurs tock in the future, "Mr. Theocommunity banks, and leave the cated or cut from the payroll, and bald said.

Continental bought two subur-ban Chicago banks in 1982 and

In moving to sell them, Mr.

sixth this year.

The bank holding company plans to sell some international operations and its Chicago-area community banks, and leave the municipal securities field. The aim is to sharpen the focus on business customers.

the amount of savings to be
The strategy was approved by achieved, has not been determined, the company's board Monday.

The bank, with eight overseas offices and 14 foreign branches prior to Monday's board meeting, said it would sell operations in Brussels. Madrid, Seoul and Taipei.

The new chairman of bank, Thomas C. Theobald, who came to Continental in August after serving 27 years at Citicorp, spent two months developing the strategy, the company said. Mr. Theobald said in a statement

that Continental would be a customer-focused business bank. "The new strategy will offer Continental greater revenue poten-

THORNTON INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND (formerly The Establishment Trust) Investment Company with Variable Cupital 43. boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B 21,743

At the Extraordinary General Meeting held on September 9, 1987, the Articles of Incorporation were amended so as to change the name of the company into "Thormon International Opportunities Fund." Please return your share certificate(s) relating to your holding in the company by 30th November 1987 in order that it they may be officially stamped to reflect this change. After that date the share certificates will be no more of good delivery at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the shares will be listed at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange under the new name of the company.

The certificate(s) should be returned to:

Kredierbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise 1Listing and Paying Agenti 43, houlevard Royal 2955 Luxenthouru

The Bank of Bermuda (Guernsey) Limited P.O. Box 208 P.D. Box 200 Bermuda House, St. Julian's Avenue St. Peter Port Guerosey, Channel Islands

By order of the Board of Directors

BRAUNSCHWEIG, West Germany — A state prosecutor's office said Wednesday it is investigating further possible illegal currency transactions by bank and Volkswagen AG employees, in addition to a fraud that cost VW 473 million Deutsche marks (\$270 million).

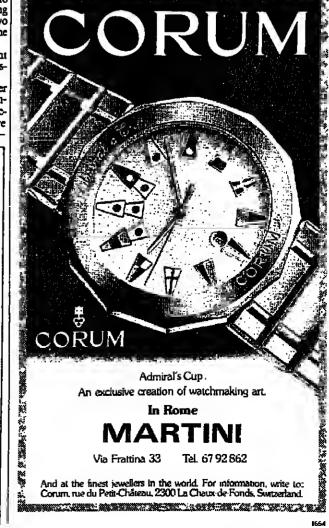
in the automaker may be delayed.

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputcher
CHICAGO — Continental Illinois Corp. said Wednesday it will risk management, market making.

Theobald is reversing the direction our already strong capital recommendation our already strong capital reco who as co-chairmen tried to broaden the firm's retail base in an effort to cut its reliance on interest in-

come from loans to industries. Mr. Swearingen, as chairman of the parent company, and Mr. Og-den, as chairman of its primary subsidiary, Continental Illinois and National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, were selected by the federal government to belp pull the bank back from the edge of bankruptcy in 1984. The government that year rescued the bank with a \$4.5 billion

injection of funds. A Continental spokesman said the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which monitored the rescue of Continental, has seen Mr. Theohald's new strategy, but is not rethree last year, and was buying a quired to approve it under the terms of the rescue plan.



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Henley Boosts Stake In Santa Fe Southern

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LA JOLLA, California — Henley Group Inc., whose efforts to acquire a portion of Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. collapsed earlier this month, said Wednesday that it had increased its stake in the transportation and natural resources concern to 14.1 percent, from 5 percent. Henley, which has received federal approval to buy up to 24.9 percent of Santa Fe Southern, increased its holdings as Wall Street's crash sharply reduced stock prices.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Henley also said it "reserves the right to take whatever action may be necessary" to enhance shareholder value, including acquiring control of Santa Fe Southern or seeking seats on its board.

Henley, a conglomerate of engineering and financial services companies spun off from Allied-Signal Inc. in 1985, also said it was preparing a proposal for merging Henley and Santa Fe Southern, which is based in Chicago.

A Santa Fe Southern spokesman, Robert Gehrt, said the company had no comment.

Henley's recent purchases, bringing the total to 22.15 million shares of Santa Fe Southern, occurred over six days beginning Oct. 19. On that day, Santa Fe Southern's stock lost nearly 19 percent of its value, dropping to \$41.375 per share.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World. Herald Eribune

US. Futures

WHEAT (CST)
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225 2,47% Dec 2,95% 2
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Geneva Bourse Moves

Ahead on Expansion

Remers

GENEVA — The Geneva Bourse has decided to go ahead with plans to expand, despite the numbling prices that have affected it along with other stock markets, its director has said.

The bourse director, Kurt Schneuwly, said it was hoped the new sector, a second-tier market for shares in small and medium-sized Swiss and foreign companies, could start operating by the end of the year.

The bourse's 80 members decided to go ahead at a special meeting Monday evening.

Mr. Schneuwly said a second-tier market, for

at a special meeting Monday evening.

Mr. Schneiwly said a second-tier market, for shares not eligible for the main trading floor, had been under review for two years.

"It is now ready," he said. "Unfortunately, it comes at a very bad time. But we're not opening it right away."

Members of the exchange are to round up companies, initially just Swiss firms, with a-capitalization of at least 1 million Swiss francs (\$650,000). They must want to issue at least 10 percent of their capital in shares.

Since Wall Street was rocked on Oct. 19, the Swiss share index, based on the Zurich, Geneva and Basel exchanges, has plunged by almost 25

and Basel exchanges, has plunged by almost 25

Asked about the effect of the fall on investor confidence, Mr. Schneuwly said: "It shouldn't put a brake on our system. But it may not be as easy to find companies right away who want to go public."

PERSONAL

MONTH, EDITED FOR THE SOPHISTICATED INVESTOR — AN ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO OPPORTUNITIES AND PITFALLS — WORLDWIDE

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Mor 126,30 1
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ORANGE JUICE (NYCE)

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510,50 377,50 Apr 493,50 495,50 491,00 472,70
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522,00 399,50 July 500,50 505,50 505,50 505,50
523,00 425,00 Aug 505,00 505,00 505,50 505,50
510,00 425,00 Aug 505,00 514,00 514,00 512,30
544,00 480,00 Feb
542,00 510,00 Apr 532,50 535,50 534,00
573,00 515,00 July 544,00 544,50 544,00 544,00
573,00 515,00 July 544,00 544,50 544,00 541,00
573,00 515,00 July 544,00 544,50 544,00 541,00
573,00 573,00 Prev, 501ex 32,00 Prev, Day Open Int. 133,935 off1,640

US T. BILLS (16444)
\$1 million- plaof 100 pct.
94.81 91.461 Dec. 94.94 94.
94.83 91.48 Mar 92.43 93.
94.40 91.28 Jun 93.00 93.
94.21 91.15 Sep 92.70 92.
94.99 91.17 Dec. 92.25 92.
94.99 91.24 Mar Est. Soiles 93.59 Prev. Soiles 77.42
Prev. Day Openini, 26,171 off 459 94.15 93.95 92.70 92.73 92.73 92.10 91.59 91.17 90.67 90.45 90.14 90.14 89.86 89.88 92.52 91.71 91.29 90.76 90.57 90.45 90.27 90.27 90.20 90.14 92.27 91.49 91.49 91.43 91.43 91.44 92.34 92.11 91.00 91.19 90.87 90.49 90.34 90.22 90.13 90.06 90.00 - 02 - 02 - 03 - 03 - 03 +++056

e-conval; m-exeval Source: UPI.

Spot Commodities

Today 8.18 1.07 243.06 0.42 0.91 7.36 473.00 115-116. 4.293 0.43

US.Treasuries

Disco Bid SSi SBS 6.23

5.64 5.86 6.21

Oct. 28
Prev.
825
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115-116.

Oct. 28

5.17 6.20 6.65

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BRITISH POUNO (IMM)

Sper south-1 boint educits 50,0001

1,265 Dec 1,796 1.71

1,266 1.347 Dec 1,796 1.77

1,266 1.336 Mar 1,497 1.71

1,466 1.336 Mar 1,497 1.71

1,467 1.336 Mar 1,497 1.71

Est Sales 17,153 Prev. Soles 13,174

Prev. Day Open Int. 49,27 up 23,174

Prev. Day Open Int. 49,27 up 23,174

7,760 7,725 Mar 7,56 7,760

Est Sales 1,90 Prev. Soles 2,91

Prev. Day Open Int. 12,848 ob 77

FRENCH FRANC (IMM)

Sper trans-1 point equals 50,0001

1,4675 1.561 Mar 1,564 1.77

FRENCH FRANC (IMM)

Sper trans-1 point equals 50,00001

1,4675 1.626 Jun 1,548

Est Sales 2 Prev. Sales 2

Prev. Day Open Int. 12,848 ob 77

FRENCH FRANC (IMM)

Sper trans-1 point equals 50,00001

1,4675 1.626 Jun 1,548

Est Sales 2 Prev. Sales 7,790 Top 1,561 1,771

GERMAN MARK (IMM)

GERMAN MARK (IMM) GERMAN MARK (1MM)
Sper mark: 1 point equals \$0.001
5795 5017 Dec 5728
5800 5717 Dec 5734
5811 5416 Jun 5827
5890 5717 Dec 5710
5800 5717 Dec 5710
5815 Sets 3722 Prev. Soler 320
Prev. Day Open Int 12,300 up 1.5 5764 5860 5840 5910 5807 5850 5840 5910 5955 SWISS FRANC (IMM)
8 per fronc-1 peint equals
7070 5970 Dec
7070 4450 Mor
7054 4450 Jun
7054 4550 Jun
551 Soles 3434 Prev. SC
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,88 61 oer 1,000 bd. 11. 0 Nov 177.40 0 Nov 167.00 0 Mor 167.00 0 Mor 167.00 0 Jul 166.10 0 Sep 166.10 0 Nov 165.10 1 Inl. 7,022 ua 66 177,60 166,80 166,66 166,40 165,70 166,10 Prev. Doy Open Inl. 7.022 ut COTTON 3 (NYCE) \$0,000 ibx. cents per ib. 80.25 34.40 Dec 62: 01.25 47.00 Mor 64, 81.70 51.40 Mor 64, 81.70 51.40 Mor 64, 71.70 61.22 Oct 62, 71.70 60.25 Dec 61, 71.70 60.25 Dec 61, 67.70 54.75 Mor 64, 81.70 61, 81.70 Mor 64, 81.70 54.75 Mor 64, 81.70 54.75 Mor 64, 81.70 61, 81.70 Mor 64, 8 62.75 64.15 45.00 45.15 42.70 61.10 44.75 45.70 66.75 66.72 66.73 66.73 66.73 66.73 66.73 66.73 66.73 Prev. Doy Open Int. 39.15

HE ATTING OIL (NYME)
42.000 gold crists per gold
59.00 44.20 Nov
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53.40 49.41 Jul
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54.50 49.83 Au
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61.30 Sep 3349555588888 6663338888888 57.85 57.80 57.50 58.55 51.30 51.30 51.70 51.70 CRUOS OIL (NYME)
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21.45 16.46 Dec
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21.25 18.20 Aer
21.26 18.20 Jun
20.10 18.20 Jun
2 1111111111 19 6g 19 82 19 76 19 48 19 25 19 30 19 20 19 10 19 10 points and cents
284.50 173.00 Dec 174.00
284.60 170.00 Mar 174.00
285.80 20 Jun
281.50 Prev, Soles
Prev, Dav Open Int. 1967
NYSE COMP, INOEX (NYFE)
points and cents Dec Mar Jun Sep Dec Commodity Indexes Previous Moody's 1,013.50 f
Reuters 1,858.50
D.J. Futures 128.23
Com. Research N.A.
Moody's ; base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
P - preliminary f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974. Market Guide Chicopo Boord al Trade
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New York Cotton Exchange
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New York Mercanille Exchange
Kansas City Board of Trade
New York Futures Exchange

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INVESTING IN THE IHT THE SECOND MONDAY OF EACH EUROPOLLARS (JMM)

I million-orie of 100 oct.

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12.27 97.27 Prev, Sep

Est. Soies 1/2.70 Prev, Sep

Est. Soies 1/2.70 Prev, Sep Paris Commodities London Commodities **Dividends** INCREASED 1.134 1.182 1.200 1.230 N.T. INITIAL

SUGA U.S. S Dec Mer Mey App Oct Dec Mar 1,133 1,179 1,203 1,134 1,180 1,240 1,240 1,254 1,260 Prov. +2 +2 Undi. -2 -5 4 USUAL Banco Papular PR
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Mar Per 100 kg N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. 1,140 1,175 1,195 1,240 1,264 1,288 1,125 1,140 1,148 1,175 1,185 1,215 1,255 Unch. Unch. Unch. Unch. Unch. Unch. Mer 1,288
Volume: 2.
COFFEE
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Mer 1,217
Jul 1,360
Hor 1,400
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1.297 1.721 1.295 1.322 1.327
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Oct. 28 Previous Bid Ask

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT New Jeep Mary Mary Vo S&P 100 Index Options

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Japan Is Willing To Act if Growth Konsos Gos & Elec. Q 27 12-31 12-10 Sthrn Call Woler Q 00 4 12-1 11-12

Falters in U.S. TOKYO — Japan stands ready to take further action to boost its economy should U.S. growth falter after the plunge in stock prices, Economic Planning Minister Tetsuo Kondo said Wednesday. In an interview, he said that Ja-pan's economy would expand at least 3.5 percent in the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1988, about the same rate as in 1987-88.

He also said that Japan's current-account surplus, a broad trade measure including merchandise and services, would narrow more than \$10 billion in the near fiscal year after shrinking by nearly \$20 billion this year from 1986-87's \$94 billion.

He said that Japan should be alert to the possibility of easing interest rates or adopting a supplementary budget to boost government spending next year, if U.S. growth falters.

"If U.S. economic growth is de-pressed by the stock market drop or by efforts to cut the budget defi-cit, we should be ready to absorb it," Mr. Kondo said. "Our econo-my can have a stabilizing effect."

But the planning minister cau-tioned against action to lower interest rates now, saying that the sharp fall in stock prices in Tokyo may have represented a natural ad-justment of an overheated market

To Our Readers

Deutsche mark futures option prices were not available in this edition because of transmission de-

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Putting the world's financial markets in perspective.

On October 19th, investor uncertainty abruptly caused unprecedented decline in worldwide equity markets.

The massive selloff was not caused by any one particular event, and there is no evidence that it was justified by the fundamental values of the shares being sold.

Buy, sell or hold?

The worst thing to do right now would be to sell your equities at distressed prices.

It's crucial at this point to get your bearings in today's totally new environment, and decide upon a rational and prudent course of action.

It is also correct to say that this giant excess of selling has created a large number of bargains in very good shares. But before seeking them out it makes sense to take a good, careful look around. Individual equity selection and fundamental research are critical at this time.

What will happen next?

Some historical perspective: One of the reasons for our optimism at Merrill Lynch is the magnitude of the decline we've just been through. Some of the worst declines in history have not exceeded 50% in the initial selloff. Even those that were followed by poor economic fundamentals recovered as much as 50% of the losses in subsequent months.

Merrill Lynch analysts believe the extent and speed of the ultimate recovery depend on such economic fundamentals as the stability of world currencies, the interest rate outlook, the degree of inflation and investor psychology.

A better environment ahead.

The fundamentals of the U. S. economy may be called into question, but we believe that the world markets are overreacting to events. Also, we believe a broad-based economic decline will be avoided, even as the consumer becomes somewhat more cautious.

It cannot be said too strongly or too often: However severe this shock has been, this is no time to sell.

In fact it is time to take advantage of opportunities—to evaluate your holdings, and perhaps, restructure your portfolio.

Exploring the opportunities.

Restructuring your portfolio is at best a difficult undertaking. How you do it depends on your goals and tolerance for risk as well as on your current holdings and your tax situation.

In addition, at Merrill Lynch, we believe that this is the time for thinking longer term. And such thinking will require a good deal more alertness and more insightful professional advice than in the past.

As recent events have demonstrated, today an investor must know not only what is happening at home but around the world.

It's no time to go it alone.

At times like these, it's more important than ever to have continuing access to the kind of information and insight that can help you pursue the opportunities that uncertainty creates.

For our part, our Financial Consultants continue to offer reassurance of our financial strength, our proud tradition of trustworthiness and our leadership in providing professional guidance and service.

At Merrill Lynch, we remain confident in the world's financial markets, and in the underlying value of financial assets in this climate.

We recognize that emotions run high during times like these. However, it is critical that reason and objectivity prevail now more than ever.

We urge all investors to take no action out of fear, and to make careful and thoughtful decisions before taking any action at all.

Whatever volatility we face in the days ahead, we are committed to demonstrate to you the highest degree of professionalism and service. We urge you to take a long-term view and prepare yourself to participate in the opportunities we see ahead in the global financial markets.

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Tokyo Shares Decline; Hong Kong Rally Ends

Nikkei Falls 257, Led by Export Stocks

ened Wednesday in Tokyo, sending the Nikkei stock average 257.43 points lower, after an early burst of confidence evaporated on rumors that the U.S. dollar would be allowed to slide below current levels.

The 225-share stock average end-ed at 22.577.53 points, we0 off the morning peak and about 1.1 percent lower than on Tuesday, when rt posted a 632.40-point gain.

Brokers said the early gains were

fueled by strong advances Tuesday in London and New York. But the advances petered out in the after-noon on a rumor that the so-called Louvre agreement on currency stability would be scrapped by major industrialized nations

Selling was mainly in exportrelated sbares because of the weaker dollar," said a broker at Daiwa Securities. "The Louvre rumour had quite a big effect on the mar-

Shares in precision-instrument stocks and autos fell sharply, as did the steel and shipbuilding sectors. Construction, real estate, securities firms and foodstuffs also posted

estimated 850 million sbares changing hands, down from 939.84 million Tuesday.

A foreign broker said: "The mar-ket's confidence is naturally fragile, so rumors can take a grip easily." The dollar ended in Tokyo at 140.75 yen, down from 142.10 Tuesday, but only after the Bank of Japan intervened several times and the economy also gets a vote of throughout the day to prevent the confidence."

Battered Sydney Rebounds to a **Record Gain**

SYDNEY — Australia's ravaged stock market rallied Wednesday for the first time in four trading sessions, with Sydney's All-Ordinaries Index closing 72.20 points higher in a record one-day rise. The share index, which had

plunged by about 40 percent since Sept. 19, posted a 5.5 per-cent gain in value to 1,388.80. The advance was the one bright spot Wednesday in otherwise jittery Pacific trading.

Brokers said the upturn was spurred by good performances Tuesday in New York and London. Any reversal in those markets would have immediate impact in Australia, they added. Investors were cautious, expecting share prices to seesaw

currency from falling toward the key level of 140 yen.

There's still a lot of nervousness in the market," said Julian Jones, a broker with Vickers da Costa Ltd., a securities firm. "There's still no consensus or conviction that we're bottoming out yet, and that is pre-venting the market from rising."

But because Tokyo has suffered less than any other major stock market over the past 10 days of panicky gyrations, some brokers

seemed cautiously optimistic. There is still a certain amount of basic caution in the market," a broker at Sanyo Securiues Ltd. said. "It looks stronger than before,

EUROPE: Another Bloody Day

(Continued from first finance page) 1.2 percent on Tuesday after falling 8.05 percent the day before.

Fears of an even weaker dollar further depressed sentiment and operators predicted that the wild ups and downs of recent weeks would continue until the U.S. government took specific measures to narrow the huge federal budget deficit.

"We're getting seasick," one trader said. "And this is going to continue until we get some definiand the budget deficit."

In Frankfurt, share prices ended ing 5.6 percent of their value, after

edging up 1.1 percent on Tuesday. West German trade figures released late Tucsday, which showed that the trade surplus had nearly doubled in September from August, pushed the Deutsche mark sharply higher against the dollar. This in turn depressed West German share prices, since many companies are beavily dependent on

exports for their revenue. The Commerzbank index of 60 leading shares, calculated at midsession, fell 89.3 points to 1,496.9, its lowest point in two

Cash and demand

Interest bearing deposits

come a dustifin for foreign holders of German shares," said one dealer

plummeted 88 DM, or 10 percent, in 795 and BMW slumped 42 DM, or 7.9 percent, to 490.

Share prices were also battered in Zurich in hectic trading, as the dollar's fall to a historic low against the Swiss franc reinforced selling in

Today we saw a wave of uncontrolled selling from all sides," one dealer said. The Swiss index closed 5.5 percent lower at 847.7 points, against 297.1 points on Tuesday.

bearer shares, where losses were as of bankruptcies. much as 15 percent. Shares also lost ground in Amsterdam and Milan.

September 30.

(AP. Reuters, UPI)

dealer said. He added that foreigners and institutional investors were

"West German bourses have be-

Aum shares suffered the most damage, especially makers of luxury cars that sell well in the United

Porsche plunged 160 DM, or 20.8 percent, to 610 DM; Daimler

blue chips, dealers said.

A Hard Look At Its Market Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG - The rally on

Colony Takes

Hong Kong's share market ended abruptly Wednesday as the main market indicator carcened 250 points higher, then ran out of steam in post a 25.56 point loss. Amid mounting pressure from China and local investors. Hong Kong's government said it would

investigate the workings of the

stock exchange, whose speculative gyrations have been magnified by the global financial crisis and a four-day trading halt. The Hang Seng index closed at 2,370.16, down 1.1 percent. Brokers said that gains Tuesday on Wall Street and in London belped send share prices soaring in the morning, but that traders took that

as a cue to get out of the market. Selling accelerated after the filing of writs against 39 brokers by authorities of the Hong Kong Futures Exchange for bonneing checks totaling about 1.8 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$230.5 mil-

The Hang Seng index had closed Tuesday at 2,395.72, up 154.03 points from Monday's crash, after China joined the colony's government and banks in pumping 2 bil-lion dollars into the unstable futures exchange to prevent defaults. The funds supplement a 2 billion

dollar package announced Sunday.

Thesday's 6.9 percent gain in the index reflected investors' approval of the rescue. China will gain control of Hong Kong in 1997, and investors interpreted the Bank of China's interpreted the Bank of China's participation as a sign that Beijing will do what it can to belp Hong Kong out of its difficulties. China, which has no active stock exchanges, called Wednesday for

reforms in Hong Kong's share trad-Monday's record plunge of 1,120.70 points, presenting 33 per-cent of share value, came after a

four-day trading halt that had locked Hong Kong shareholders into their investments and trig-gered criticism of the marker's Many said that the closing had

wounded Hong Kong's standing as an international financial center. Timothy Moe, a manager at Jar-dine Matheson Securities Ltd. in Hong Kong, said, "Certainly the fact that the market was closed here when the others were open is in Hong Kong's detriment. People

will be a bit more cautious about coming in." David Nendick, Hong Kong's secretary of monetary affairs, pre-dicted that aftershocks from Monday's panic would be felt for weeks. Tuesday afternoon.

Already, stockbrokers in Hong Kong are complaining about bounced checks from insolvent Fokker in which it will take a stake customers and colleagues, and of up to 49 percent in the aircraft gainst 897.1 points on Tuesday. market participants agreed with maker. The plan involves new bank Selling centered on blue-chip Mr. Neudick's prediction of a wave credits and a conversion of existing

A legislator called Wednesday on the chairman of the stock ex-change, Ronald Li, to resign. rights issue will enable the govern-ment in build the stake. The size of change, Ronald Li, to resign.

Liabilities and

Stockholder's Equity

In domestic offices

In foreign offices

Non-interest bearing deposits



OUTCRY DOWN UNDER - Floor traders on the Sydney exchange cry out orders for shares as prices

recovered Wednesday. The Australian market had suffered some of the world's heaviest losses in recent days.

TSB Pursues Hill Samuel Deal Despite Shares' Fall

LONDON — TSB Group PLC's £777 million (\$1.33 billion) takeover of Hill Samnel Group PLC is going ahead, despite the stock market crash that has wiped more than £70 million off the merchant bank's market value, a

TSB spokesman said.
In another development affecting merchant banks and securities concerns, Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. said its London-based capital markets subsidiary had ceased making markets in Eurobonds, although it plans to step up its sales of U.S.-related products.

The firm, a subsidiary of Sears Roebuck & Co., is the second Eurobond house to pull out of the market this year. Earlier, Lloyds Bank PLC announced that it was closing its Eurobond operations.

John Liegy, managing director for Dean Wit-ter's New York-based parent company, said the decision was not linked to the recent collapse of world stock markets and had been under consideration since early this year.

Elsewhere, Morgan Grenfell Group PLC, the British merchant banker, said it had no plans to

close its U.S. operations despite a \$14 million loss as a result of the marker's fall. Its statement came in reply to an article in The Times of London speculating on the shutdown of the bank's securities trading business in New York.

The possibility of TSB's pulling out of the Hill Samuel deal never was raised at the board-room level, the TSB spokesman, Graham Waters and the samuel deal never was raised at the board-room level, the TSB spokesman, Graham Waters and said.

Acceptances for the offer are due Monday. Mr. Watson said in an interview that, even if

TSB applied to the takeover panel for permission in cancel the deal, it was highly unlikely that clearance would be granted.

Takeover regulations also prevent TSB, which owns 30 percent of Hill Samuel, from revising its bid price.

TSB announced its bid on Oct. 2, offering g10 pence a share for the merchant bank, which had previously failed in agree on a merger with Union Bank of Switzerland, Hill Samuel's share price was last quoted at 739 pence, compared with 794 pence on Oct. 19, when London stock prices started to plummet. to arise from the shareholders, who are to vote

on the takeover at a meeting Monday.

The 7.4 percent drop in Hill Samuel's share price between Oct. 15 and 27 compares with 68 percent for S.G. Warburg Group PLC. 80 percent for Morgan Grenfell Group PLC and 41 percent for Kleinwort Grieveson Securities Ltd.

In the statement Wednesday from Morgan Grenfell, the firm said it "remains firmly committed to its U.S. operations." It added that its operations in New York, other than risk arbitrage, "have so far this year performed very

Morgan Grenfell said its London marketmaking operations on the securities side had lost slightly less than £5 million since Oct. 16. The overall equities business is ahead of budget and remains in profit for the year to date, it

The bank said Jon Perry would replace Keith Harris as president of Morgan Grenfell Inc. Mr. Harris and three Morgan Grenfell junior executives are to join Drexel Burnham Lam-

Paris Delays Trading in Suez Shares

By Jacques Neher Special in the Hercisi Tribune

PARIS - Finance Minister Edouard Balladur reversed humself Wednesday by postponing the first trading of Compagnic Financiers de Suez, the recently privatized Freach financial group. Mr. Balladur said that the 9.7

percent plunge at the Paris Bourse on Wednesday made it necessary to push back the first quotation of Suez until next week. He did not specify a date. He also said he would ask Sucr

and stockbrokers to "study the pos-sibility" of letting 1.6 million peo-ple who subscribed to the issue pay for it in installments.

The subscription period for the Suez issue, which carried an offer-ing price of 317 francs (554), closed on Oct. 17, just before the market began in fall precipitously.

If the stock had been permitted in start trading, there was a high chance that investors in the issue would have started off with a significant paper loss, even before they paid for the shares. Mr. Balladur acknowledged that

Wednesday's market plunge pulled the average price of the 10 companies privatized in the past year by the French government to 3.9 per-cent below their average initial is-

He said. "I understand com-pletely" the feelings of savers who have invested in the privatization issues, but be urged investors not to give in to "catastrophism." "If you haven't sold, you haven't

lost," he said. The finance minister, interviewed on a call-in radio program-blamed the Bourse's problems cry-the U.S. government's failure to reduce its budget deficit and on West Germany's failure to reduce its interest rates.

On Monday, Mr. Balladur re-fused in consider delaying the trad-ing of shares in Suez, parent of Banque Indosuez.

■ Renault Shift Approved The French cabinet approved legislation Wednesday under which the aummaker Renault will be converted from a state agency to a company in which the government is the only shareholder. The Associ-ated Press reported from Paris.

Fokker Shares Fall On Planned Issue

AMSTERDAM - Stock in the

Dutch aircraft maker Fokker NV plunged Wednesday as trading replunged weathers, sumed after news that the company (\$10.01) per share.

The shares fell 10 guilders to close at 23 guilders on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Trading in

The Dutch government announced a rescue plan Monday for and new government credits into government-owned shares. The (Reuers, AFP, LAT, AP) the issue has not been announced.

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\$ 502.789

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Merc Under Siege: Chairman Defends His Market

Two years ago, Leo Melamed, chairman: our philosophy, we closed the market for the of the executive committee of the Chacago stock index futures 49 minutes. That was the Mercantile Exchange and unofficial amband to decide if we could afford to let the bassador from the realm of stock index whole world, if they wanted to, dump on us, futures, was riding high. At a Merc cock. All the other exchanges were closing already.

A. Everybody knows that the problem was program trading. It was a conspiracy of committee of the Chacago stock index whole world accuse the market for the argument against those who would accuse the more trading. A. Everybody knows that the problem was program trading. It was a conspiracy of committee of the executive committee of the Chacago stock index moment in the whole emergency. We had to decide if we could afford to let the whole world, if they wanted to, dump on us, futures, was riding high. At a Merc cock.

All the other exchanges were closing already.

I was on the phone with John Phelan. per editorial that said stock index futures were not the main cause of unusual market plays the stock market against the Merc's . stock index futures - had been exonerated, Mr. Melamed said. He felt that his exchange, long known for trading in hog

bellies, had finally been accepted into the New York financial fraternity. But today, program trading is being blamed for contributing to the stock market's plunge. The Merc's Standard & Poor's 500-stock index futures market has been the scene of tumultuous trading in the past week. That may be just a hint of the

foce as Congress looks into the collapse. Mr. Melamed discussed the turmoil and the role of stock index futures with James Sterngold of The New York Times:

Q. What was the toughest moment last week for the Merc?

I was on the r [chairman of the New York Stock Exchange] and be told me at that moment they couldn't moves. Program trading — a strategy that open many of their major stocks. His words plays the stock market against the Merc's were, "There are no buyers." In effect, we were the only market.

We had buyers and we had sellers. The price was weak, but there it was. The Merc's executive committee was afraid to be out there alone. Phelan had said he was about to go imm a meeting and he said it was very likely that the New York Stock Exchange would close altogether. If word of that got out, our market could

have fallen another thousand, two thousand points [meaning 10 or 20 points on the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index]. Who knows how far it would have gone.

trouble Mr. Melamed and the Merc will Q. So you made your decision not knowing

what the Big Board would do?

A. Phelan had told me there were no buyers. If they officially closed or not, be had already told me, in effect, that we were the

only market really operating.

If we hadn't been there for that, I dare say that the New York Stock Exchange might not don't think the facts will come down against A. Tuesday around noon when, contrary to have opened that day. It's a scary thing. us.

this. They are saying that we have all of this modern technology, but you're not supposed to use it. The evidence that I think will come out is that program trading involving the arbitrage between the stock market and the index intures market was at a minimum. Q. Would the stock index futures market

survive without program trading? A. It survived before there was program trading. Clearly, it wasn't as big before. Volume was nothing like it is now, f think that those who speak about banning program Buckling in

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trading are just looking for a scapegoat. Q. There has been some criticism that the index futures market is inherently more speculative because the investor puts up just a small fraction of the total value of the con-

tract. Is this creating excess speculation?

A. I've heard that, but I've got to tell you the average investor does not use the futures market as a substitute for buying stocks.

Q. You sound very defensive. Is the Merc fighting for its life?

A. I wouldn't put it in such stark terms. I

Republic National Bank of New York

1986

\$ 216,597

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A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION **Consolidated Statement of Condition** (In Thousands)

1987

\$ 252,468

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Trading account assets	251.841	76.930		2.248.995	2.045.471
Federal funds sold and	201.011		Acceptances outstanding		
			Accrued interest payable	145,018	171.76
securities purchased			Other liabilities	413,489	298,233
under agreements to		670.015	Long-1erm debt	650.182	437,367
resell	439,623	679.915	Stockholder's Equity:		
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Loans (nei)	3,635,135	5.725.012	authorized: 3.550,000		
Customers liability under	. [shares outstanding	355.000 {	355,000
acceptances	2,243,341	2 044,176	Surplus	845.000	845.000
		276.258	Retained earnings	307,603	359.974
Premises and equipment	323.884	232.888		· —	
Accrued interest receivable	229.452		Total stockholder's equity	1,607,603	1,559,974
Other assets	407.716	232.658	Total liabilities and		
Total assets	\$18,128,926	516,554,311	slockholder's equity	\$18,128,926	\$16,554,31
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LOBAL: Markets' Interreaction

Continued from first finance page)

A access has lost some economic votanges last week was unfounded. The fact that the United States suffers from its twin deficits and rapidly growing foreign indebted.

nion," said Steven G. Einhorn,
chairman of Goldman, Sachs'
hich decides in which markets the hich observed should invest. "And the ality is that it gives our lenders a . y in the policies we follow."

But sometimes the theories out how markets track each othfall apart. Japan's market underent a 16 percent correction, ending in mid-July, that barely suched the American markets. In ie United States, it was generally garded as a long-awaited decline ran extremely overvalued market. The rule of thumb, then, seems

be that in order for markets to our each other, they must be rising t dropping in response to comion concerns. Some say that is hat began happening almost two teeks ago, when an American-Geran dispute over monetary policy orsened jitters in the United tates, contributing to a slide in long Kong. Those factors comined with a host of other econominates and the state of the concerns to spark the 508-point rop in the Dow Jones industrial verage on Oct. 19.

Then, for the rest of the week, all Street set the daily direction,"

Nicholas Bratt, president of
the Scudder International Fund, hich also invests in numerous arkets. "I can't explain why the reign markets followed." Neither could some foreign po-

tical leaders, who thought that the

amping-like performance of their

I dill g power over its own policies, suffers from its twin deficits and rapidly growing foreign indebtedness no doubt explains why the worldwide fall began oo Wall Street," said Nigel Lawson, the British chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech on Monday. What is less readily explicable is why the London markets should be following an attempt to second guess Wall Street quite so slavish-

One of the critical questions for the next several weeks is whether the markets that have tracked each other so closely in recent weeks will begin to seek their own levels.

ou will find them decoupling from Wall Street after a while because they don't have the U.S problems of twin deficits," said Henry de Vismes, a director of Kleinwort Benson International Investments. "Markets assume the worst together, and then start crawling back separately."

In time, however, the coupling decoupling syndrome seems doomed by the spread of technol-

open communication lines and even linked exchanges — such as the alliance between the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and its counterpart in Singapore — do not cre ate a monolithie worldwide market But they do allow for 24-hour trading in which decisions about where to invest, and when to move out of a market, are passed constantly around the globe.

The result is that each individual market can exact its own influence before the ball bounces to the next

At Quantum Fund, a Top Money Manager Takes His Losses Philosophically

By Albert Scardino

New York Times Service NEW YORK - George Soros, one of the most successful mutual fund operators of his generation, thinks of himself more as a philosopher than a money manager. So it came as no surprise to his friends that he took his fund's losses in the stock market in the last two weeks

philosophically, all \$800 million worth. We're still ahead 1.5 percent on the year," he said Tuesday. Mr. Soros manages the Quantum Fund, a \$1.8 billion mutual fund whose net asset value per share has risen astro-nomically since he founded it in 1969, from \$41.25 to \$9,793.36 oo Tuesday. In the last 18 years, the Quantum Fund has failed to show a profit only once, in 1981,

mumal funds.

This year could be the second. Since the market started its decline in late August, the Quantum Fund has lost more than 30 percent of its value, sliding to less than \$1.8 billion from more than \$2.6 billion. Last week alone, Mr. Soros sold hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of stocks, taking his losses "voluntarily" to accumulate cash and prevent a further erosion of Quantum's share val-

Mr. Soros, an energetic 57-year-old na-tive of Budapest who worked his way up from Wall Street researcher to international money manager, emerged this year

according to Lipper Analytical Services as the prince of the global village theory

of investing.
To Wall Street insiders, Mr. Soros embodied the bull market of the 1980s. Using a broad understanding of international financial trends, he played the markets in Tokyo, London and New York, hedging currencies on one ex-change while he sold bonds short in another, gambling on gold futures while he poured tens of millions of dollars into Dow Jones industrials.

The exotic aura surrounding him was enhanced by the fact that Quantum, a Netherlands Antilles corporation, accepted no investors who were either citizens or residents of the United States.

Having turned his vision into a fortune, he decided last year to share his

assigned to the new organization's retail

Since Signet is strongly customer-

business, and the other system to the

oriented the big question was, whose

commercial business.

vision. His first book, "The Alchemy of Finance," landed in the market last sum-mer a few weeks before stocks — and his mutual fund - reached their all-time

With his none-too-original theory that people, with their biases and dreams, move markets, Mr. Soros emerged as this year's philosopher of Wall Street.

According to his theory, markets do not serve as efficient processors of information, turning data into stock prices that accurately reflect reality. Rather, he said, the attitudes of investors determine the stock price, which then acts on the attitudes of investors.

Applying this idea of "reflexivity" to the bull market of the 1980s, Mr. Soros had been claiming - before Wall Street's

climb much higher than its August peak. It would be carried aloft on the sheer enthusiasm of investors.

As far as Mr. Soros is concerned, the crack came two weeks ago, when Robert R. Prechter, the popular market forecaster who had run at the front of the herd of bulls for five years, reversed course in midstride and warned his clients to pull out of the market.

"I was stunned by his comments, just as everyone else was," Mr. Soros said. Had stocks recovered quickly, to, say, 2,100 on the Dow industrial average, the whole experience "might have been writ-ten off as a bad dream." he said. Now, the decline has become more than an appari-

tion. "It is very real," he said.

ERGING two large banks can produce significant economies of scale. It can also produce significant programming headaches if the two have different computer systems.

When the Bank of Virginia, a 22-year Unisys customer, merged with a Maryland bank to form Signet, the banks had to decide how to use two very different

standards, even with 90 new branches, without any interruption of service.

"They knew that we could do it. The bank has grown fast for many years, and Unisys has always kept pace with them. And Signet has never had to

"It's been real rewarding to work with bankers who care so much about their customers. We work with them so closely they think of us as family now. That's really the power of 2."

TAXES: Should U.S. Raise Them?

(Continued from Page 1)

lassachusetts Institute of Techology, who last week was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Ecoomic Science, and Professor Paul Samuelson, also of MIT, the st American economist to receive Nobel prize, and Mr. Summers

The eclectie Keynesians are emselves in a strange alliance, nellectually in league with conser-: : nive counterparts such as Martin eldstein of Harvard and David ockefeller and a great many other ocketeller and a great many other

Insiness and financial executives,

I of whom urge action to shrink

be budget deficit. They warn that,

fine president and Congress fail to

t it would likely rattle the mares and touch off another plunge. iraded fiscal actions by President loover after the 1929 crash did tacerbate the weaknesses of the conomy and help thrust it into the conomy and help thr

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he budget, the government would of a tighter fiscal policy.

ave to raise tax rates. And the decad Revenue Act of 1932 near-conomy and world trade is crucial economy and world trade is crucial. doubled tax rates.

nat was already under way.

opped the Federal Reserve from world as a whole.

- slong more money and credit For the United - railable and from stronger action is protectionist actions to other

roken down.

te budget deficit mean repeating structure of interest rates.

ust grim scenario?

ficit at all at this point? First, because that would ease problem of the Federal Reserve ing down interest rates, at a when the dollar is under heavy

C Publishes dans to End

thed proposals to eliminate exlange controls in the community.

Under the plan, the 12 member les would lift all controls on capmovements by the end of 1992 a key part of the EC's goal of rating members' economies. he commission president, Jac-Delois, said that financial ination will allow the communinto defend itself better against neks from outside and to speak th one voice for solving the probns posed by current imbalances

the world economy." Exchange controls are common-assed to limit the amount of cash at can flow out of countries with ak currencies. The commission oposed that capital should move rly between all EC countries imately, except for Spain, Portuheland and Greece, which ild be allowed reduce controls Adually until the end of 1992.

ssure and the nation is suffering from a huge deficit in its balance of

trade and payments.

If U.S. interest rates are to be brought down, without sending the dollar into a free fall, it will require the cooperation of the other industrial countries in coordinating interest rates and exchange rates, (If, for instance, the West Germans raise their interest rates, it may force the United States to follow suit, lest the dollar fall out of con-

trol. A rapid fall in the dollar could unleash inflation, drive foreign capital out and drive U.S. interest rates higher, cutting off investment and housing construction and thrusting the economy into reces-

Yet, if the dollar is to be held where it is, this makes the task of curing the U.S. merchandise trade deficit that much more difficult. Hence, faster growth in Europe and Japan is important because the the American economy will be growing

Unquestionably the effort added to preventing a worsening of protectionist pressures in the United ivate spending even more and states and abroad, thereby repeating one of the key causes of the mg one of the key causes of the Depression in the 1930s. It has be-But the big tax increase was not come vital to think of the internaie only cause of the Depression. tional economy as a closely inteear of inflation, in this period of grated entity and to link together illing prices and employment, national economic policies for the national economic policies for the

For the United States, the right mixture of fiscal and monetary poin was made worse by the Smooting the budget deficit and Federa ing the budget deficit and Federal awicy Tariff Act and the spread Reserve action to supply more lisystem — should make possible a By 1933, one out of four Amerius was unemployed. The world
ading and financial system had
adding and financial system had opinion. The idea would be to sta-Today, would measures to shrink bilize the economy at a much lower

Some economists, soch as The answer is that it certainly George Perry of the Brookings Ineed not. What is crucial is that stitution, believe that a \$23 billion eps to reduce the budget deficit cut in the 1988 deficit — which is all that the White House and Conase monetary policy and thereby gress are now considering — would ring down interest rates. That be "a big disappointment" to the financial markets. Bond prices ownward pressure on the econo-would fall and rates would soar, all y of tighter fiscal policy. Lower
y of tighter fiscal policy. Lower
growing and spending, inspire
timess investment and help to
tighter fiscal policy. Lower
wide scope for interest rates to decline, believes the deficit cut should
be \$40 billion this year and \$60
billion next year, if not more, the But why act to reduce the budget expanding, could absorb that kind of fiscal action and benefit.

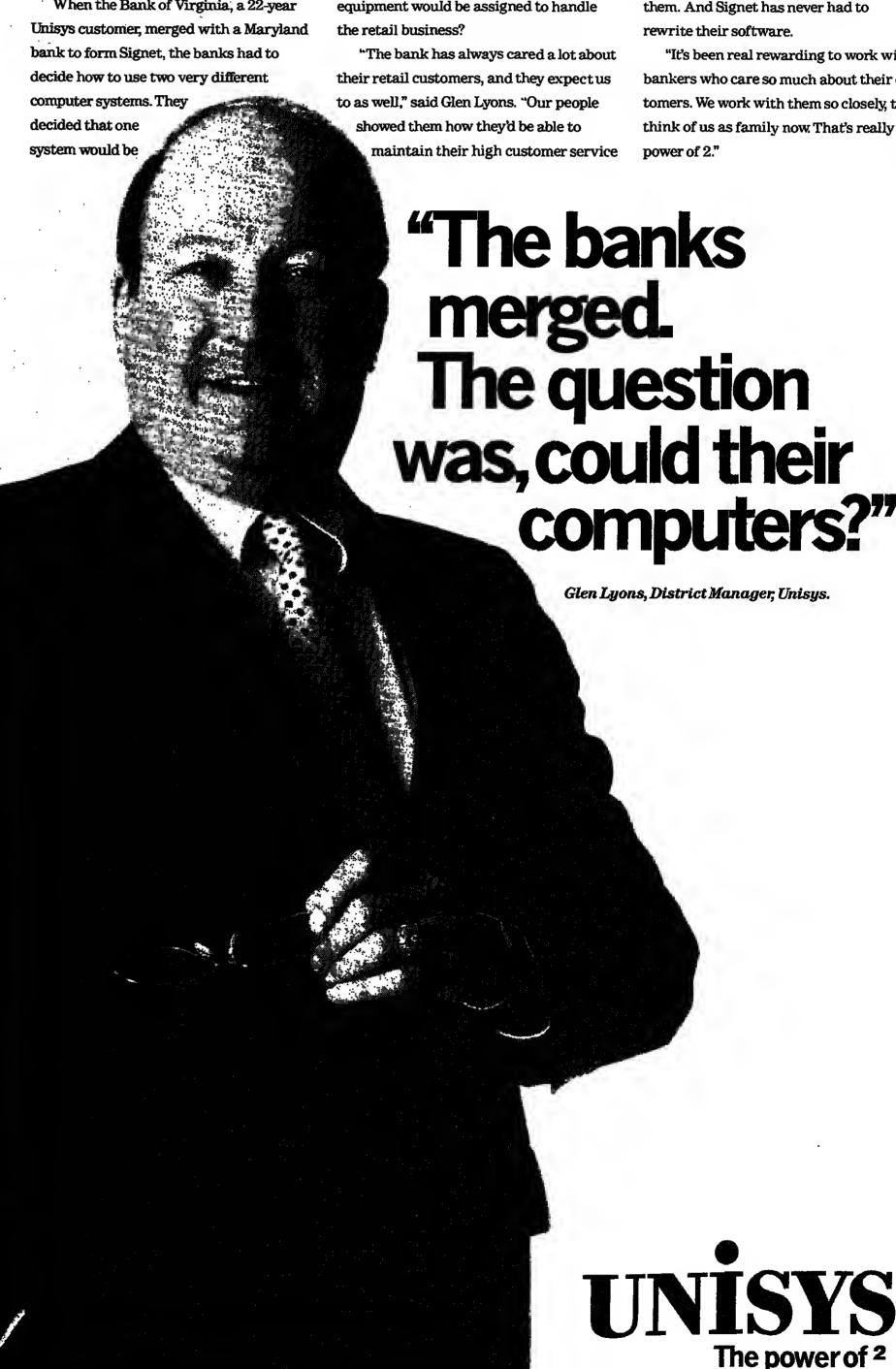
A number of leading economists stress that, to have the best effect on the markets, the budget-shrinking must be seen as part of a solid, long-run plan

Mr. Solow, the Nobel laureate said in an interview Tuesday: "The market's fall makes it a lot harder — it could tip the economy into recession." But he still favors a plan to steadily shrink the structural

Urrency Controls deficit over the next few years. Mr. Samuelson of MIT conceded that measures to shrink the deficit STRASBOURG, France — The would be "a mild depressant on the propean Community's executive economy" but added that "the mission on Wednesday pub-right deal to cut is that any improvement in the basic structural deficit is to be offset by increasing monetary stimulus to the desired degree."

> **Quibble Compulsion** Some analysis try so hard to pick market tops that they can't get out of a bearish made long enough to see the powerful upword trends that are developing in emerging industries. While they quibble about downside Dow torgots, we keep identifying stocks we feel can quintuple. You'll find projections in weekly reports that are available with our complements if

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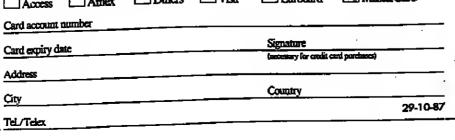
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TARKETS IN TURMOIL: Dollar tumbles to new lows

OLLAR: Central Banks Intervene to Control Its Slide

(Contisted from Page 1)

ding in Tokyo, when the dollar i below 1.7470 DM. The orgaed dollar buying continued inmittently during Asian, Europe-and U.S. trading.

Market sources described the invention by the central banks of United States, West Germany, pan, Switzerland, France, Brit-l, Italy and the Netherlands as passive" and "sustained," but y were hard pressed to put an imate on the total purchases. Dealers said the combined intal dollar purchases could be in ex-ss of \$3 billion. The Bundesbank e Bank of France and the Bank of reland also injected liquidity into oney markets Wednesday to ease ward pressure on interest rates. The dollar closed in London at 7535 DM, down from 1.7630 at sesday's close, and at 139.15 yen.

wn from 141.50. Although the intervention lped slow the pace of the dollar's Il in Europe, it provided little lief for the stock markets. Share ices fell again on most Asian and uropean exchanges, although 'all Street's blue-chip index one of a point higher. Economists said that Wednessny's central bank action was alost inevitable, given the collapse global equity prices and the street of the continue.

In the range of 1.30 to 1.90 DM that they reportedly agreed to support in February.

Ute Geipel, chief economist at Citibank AG in Frankfurt, said that Wednesday's moves also signaled a loosening in West German monetary policy.

But they warned that in the current chaotic economic situation many of the central hank's short-term options, such as pumping limited a loosening in West German monetary policy. propean exchanges, although

London Dollar Rates 1,7535 1,7105 139.15 1,4435 5,8450 1,7630 1,6945 141,50 1,6540 5,9050

threat that such a plunge poses to world economic stability. "The dollar simply has to move

lower and this is a massive, coordinated attempt to make the decline stock collapse by pouring in liquid-ity," said David Jones, an interna-tional economist with Aubrey G.

Lansinn & Co. in New York.

The dollar's decline strain on the European

industrial nations are likely to try in hold the dollar in a range be-tween 1.70 and 1.80 DM, compared in the range of 1.80 to 1.90 DM that in continue.

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"The Bundesbank and the other central banks know that intervention" over a length of time is "fu-tile." she said, "unless it is backed

that a significant shift had oc-curred. He linked it to a report Tuesday that West Germany's monthly trade surplus swelled to 11.5 billion DM (\$6.26 billion) in September, the second-highest lev-

doubted central banks could force bottom for the dollar that they can

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DOLLAR BLUES - A chalkboard at the Frankfurt stock exchange, where the dollar was fixed nearly 3 pfennigs lower Wednesday against the Deutsche mark.

POLICY: Pressure Mounts on Bonn to Expand Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

exporting companies were particularly hard hit in Frankfurt on Wednesday, underlining the need for West Germany to rethink its hitherto "intransigent" attitude. they added.

If the Bundeshank does not act. there would be a crisis in the European Monetary System and the dollar would continue to fall, pushing U.S. bond prices down and further weakening the stock market, Mr. Brown said. Other analysts were concerned

ue in turn a deaf ear to pleas for

surplus, attract more imports and

allow other European economies to grow faster. West Germany has long been resisting these pleas, for fear of reigniting inflation.

Most analysts and European officials, however, continued to give equal priority to the adoption of a "market-convincing" plan in Washington to cut the U.S. hudget

few days.

But there were fears that political posturing in Washington would delay an early deficit reduction accord. The Democratic-controlled Congress appeared to be more in-terested in forcing President Ronald Reagan to "say uncle" on tax increases, which he has long op-

posed, than to fashion a serious have him distracted by a G-7 meethodget agreement, said one official, ing. one official said.

Both government and private

them up, then the currency markets will have to," the official said, referring to both the congressional and White House negotiators.

As the Deutsche mark hardened against weaker European currencies such as the French franc and the Italian lira, private analysts speculated that European Community finance ministers might have to meet to discuss a possible realignment of EMS exchange rates. that West Germany would contin-

But officials discounted the prospect, saying that it was quite usual for the gap between the mark and action that would reduce its trade the other currencies to widen when the dollar fell.

One European source put the chances of an early meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrial countries at "better than 50-50," especially if the dollar continued to nge. But the general view was that the worst thing possible would be to hold such a meeting without positive results.

deficit, preferably within the next U.S. officials continued to insist that no such meeting had been scheduled. The United States' partners would much rather see James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, concentrate on ensuring the success of the budgetary negotiations hetween the White House and Congress in Washington, and not

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Both government and private economists in Europe were hoping that the Washington negotiations would lead rapidly to a convincing commitment, not just to cut the hudget deficit this year but to put it on a clear downward track in the years ahead. Such a plan should, if possible, be agreed upon this week. they said.

European sources said that the plan could then be incorporated into a G-7 package, in which both West Germany and Japan would commit themselves to expansionary tax and interest rate policies.

Under those conditions, the seven countries could reaffirm their so-called Louvre agreement on exchange rate and economic policy cooperation in the hope of stabilizing the dollar at the lower rate it would then have reached.

Private economists were unanimous in saying that the two main tasks were to keep growth alive in countries outside the United States so as to offset the slower American growth they now expect next year and to try to brake the dollar's descent.

Mr. Johnson said that under a benign" scenario, he foresaw the dollar dropping to 1.70 DM and 135 ven by the end of the year.

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by monetary policy."

In New York, Mr. Jones agreed

el on record. Some dealers, however, said they as urderly as possible and to cush- the dullar into any kind of range at ion the other financial markets the moment. I think what they are from the negative effects of the hoping is that the market will find a

The dullar's decline also put "The central banks are going to save the world from global depression by reflating it," he said.
"There is no happy medium."

Mr. Jones said that the leading industrial nations are likely to try strain on the European Monetary Economists said that the con-

certed attempt to maintain control over the dollar's decline was likely

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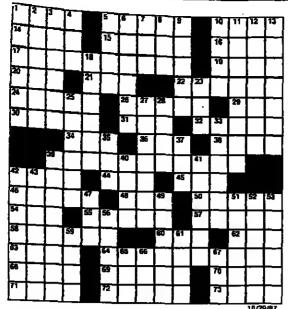
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PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WE'LL SIT HERE IN THIS PUMPKIN PATCH AND WHEN THE "GREAT PUMPKIN" FLIES OVER WE'LL BE THE FIRST ONES TO SEE HIM!







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BOOKS

THE FORDS: An American Epic

By Peter Collier and David Horowitz, Illustrated. 496 pages. \$22.95. Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York. N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Christopher Deniranti-Fraupt

EHIND every great fortune there is a Degreat crime." Balzac once said. Peter Collier and David Horowitz—after citing this remark near the end of their riveting new biography of the automotive family, "The Fords: An American Epic"—are quick to add: "Old Henry, perverse as always, reversed things: the fortune came first and then the

Of course, by "crimes" Collier and Horowitz don't mean violations of public law, but in-stead moral transgressions, in this case what old Henry Ford did to his son. Edsel, by denying him his manhood, and what he did to his wife. Clara, by carrying on his long affair with Evangeline Cote, with whom he apparent ly conceived a son, and whose marriage to his chauffeur. Ray Dahlinger, he seems to have arranged as a cover.

The authors have always been fascinated with such "crimes" of the rich and powerful, as evidenced by their two previous multi-genera-uoual biographies. "The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty" and "The Kennedys: An American Drama." But in the Ford family story they seem at last to have found their ideal subject. For here the sins have deeper consequences than the hurt they did to individuals. Collier and Horowitz have written their own best book review when they observe in their

concluding bibliographic note:
"As we became more deeply involved in our research, we discovered some of the same themes we'd found in our other books -eternal themes such as the conflict between parents and children, between the needs of the self and those of the family. Yet the existence

Solution to Previous Puzzle

of the Ford Motor Co. gave these themes a weight and gravity. Whether or not Edsel Ford could assert his birthright against the destruc-tive and irrational opposition of his father was a matter that had consequence for a company

a matter that had consequence for a company and an industry as well as for an individual. The shifty of Henry II to assert himself against the grandfather in 1943 would affect the postwar economy of America as well as his own personal desury and that of his brothers.

That is exactly right, and it explains why this new book is their best to date. Where "The Rockefellers" and "The Kennedys" hoth verged on the gossipy. "The Fords" has integrity and consequence.

Though the authors make the point a little too elaborately — their only excess — they are

too elaborately — their only excess — they are correct in emphasizing their story's classical form, its resemblance to many of literature's great dramas.

Once upon a time there was Henry I, who built a great industrial empire by perfecting the assembly line and bringing the automobile to

His fatal flaw lay in his being an "insecure man who felt that he had to keep reconquering the institution that was finally more important to him than his own flesh and blood."

to mm than his own tiesh and clood.

His scapegoat was Edsel, "the wounded son whose personal tragedy created the decline come for Motor Co.," because his father would not allow him to upgrade and diversify the company's product and bring cars to anyone ground the company. except the common man.

Then came Edsel's oldest son, Henry II, who

-

combined both the strengths and weaknesses of his father and grandfather. These qualities caused him to hurt or destroy many members of his family. But they also allowed him to redeem his father's dream, and to turn the Ford Motor Co. into a successful modern corporation that no longer needed an autocrat to

ead it. Is this the best hook yet to be written about

the Fords? Several worthwhile histories have been done on the family's great contributions to the automotive industry, from Allan Nevins's authoritative three-volume work, "Ford: The Times," to Pober I area's the Man, the Company," to Robert Lacey's recent "Ford: The Men and the Machine."
What is newsworthy about this new work is. first, the light it sheds on Henry's complex personality, and, more important, the case it makes for Henry II, who died last month, in his battles with his rival, Lee Iacocca, now chairman of the Chrysler Corp.

Henry II was apparently willing to least intact his reputation for being little more than a vindictive Falstaff. But Collier and Horowitz have shown he was Prince Hal and King Henry IV as well. He wasn't going to tell them. But they found out. And it makes a wonderful

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

UNNING players sometimes pass with freakish hands, planning to surprise their opponents later. This hiding-in-the-bushes tactic can succeed against naïve opponents, but it courts disaster against an experienced partnership. That was the outcome on the diagramed deal played a triumph when West's two-club week ago in the Knickerbocker rebid was passed. Since West sectional tournament, but it had made a limited opening, came close to a surprising tricame close to a surprising trinumph. Sitting East and West,
and using the Precision System, were Lisa and David

The strength for game. But the
fit was miraculous, and the Berkowitz of Old Tappan. East-West hands, with 19 high-New Jersey, who were en route card points, had a sure game to adding to their large collec-tion of mixed titles won at the local, regional and national levels. Exactly how many spades South should bid after his opponents have bid the red suits is an interesting question. Three spades would probably work well because West might make an unsuccessful stab at four hearts. Curiously, South has less chance of success if he bids four spades, as many would. That would prod the latter, and West was happy to

select a suil contract at the in the bushes, thus giving his opponents all the room they needed to exchange information. He was on the verge of rebid was passed. Since West had stayed in the bushes, East-West would have missed their game. But South could not re-sist bidding two spades, a con-tract be knew he could make. But this reopened the door and there was no way to close it. Eventually, South had to de-cide whether to defend five clubs doubled, which would have made easily or continue

Toronto

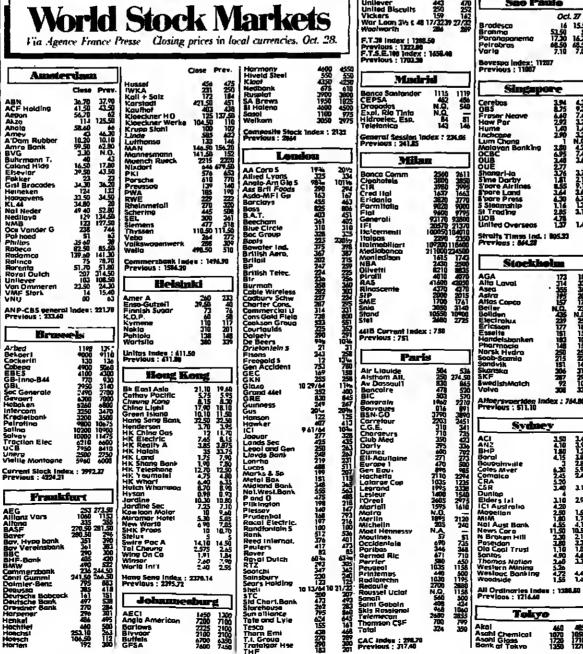
opponents into five clubs be-cause West could make an ad-vanced bid: four no-trump, which would not be Black-ruff the second round. He was ruff the second round. He was wood but a request to East to able to find out by checking the other suits. He cashed his five-level. South chose to lurk club ace and his heart ace, on which his partner played successive deuces. This was a clear message to revert to diamonds, and the ruff produced 800 for the defense. Sout, wishes he had stayed in the

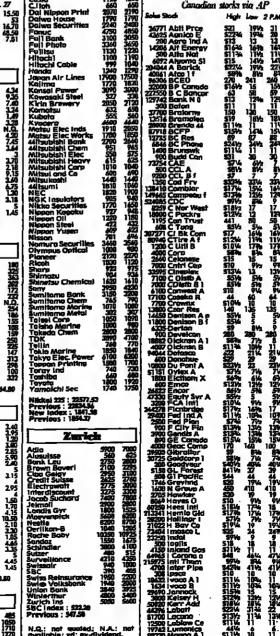
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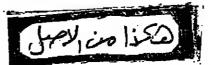






Montreal stock market quota-tions were not available in this edi-don because of technical problems.

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries / Around the World Herald Eribune



SPORTS

Yanks' Mattingly Gets First 'Perfect' Rating in Major League Baseball

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Don Mattingly of the New York Yankees, who for of the New York Tankers, who for the past two years has generally been considered the best player in major league baseball, gained a new distinction Tuesday. He became the first player to receive a perfect score in the seven years of the ranking statistics.

The statistics, based on the 1986

and 1987 seasons, are compiled by the Elias Sports Burean to determine the rank of players eligible to be free agents. A free agent's rank, in turn, determines what level of compensation, if any, is required if the player signs with a new team.
The rankings, however, are also
the most complete guide for statistically comparing players at each
position and in ranking groups.

Mattingly is the first to place first in every category in the statistics used for ranking his position. First basemen are ranked on plate appearances, batting average, on-base percentage home runs and runs bat-ted in. Because Mattingly is first in each category, he got a rank of 1.0.

In the previous six years, the lowest, or best, rank in either league was 1.4 for Mattingly last year and 1.4 for Eddie Murray of the Balti-more Orioles in 1984. The player's placements in the various categones are added, then divided hy the number of categories to get the nanking oumber.

Closest to Mattingly in this year's computations among American League players is Cal Ripken Jr. of Baltimore, with 3,143.

The best rank in the National

League belongs to Mike Schmidt of \$429. Schmidt is the top-ranked third baseman for the seventh year, making him and Gary Carter of the New York Mets the only players in both leagues to be ranked at the top of their positions all seven years.

Mattinely has been the top-ranked AL first baseman for three consecutive years. Ripken the top-ranked shortstop for four straight years. The only other AL repeater from last year is Larry Parrish of the Texas Rangers, as the No. I

designated hitter. Eraic Whitt of the Toronto Blue Jays replaced Lance Parrish of the Detroit Tigers as the top-ranked cacher, Johnny Ray of the California Angels replaced Lou Whitaker of the Tigers at second base, Wade Boggs of the Boston Red Sox replaced George Brett of the Kansas City Royals at third, George Bell of the Toronto Blue Jays replaced Jim Rice of the Red Sox in the outfield, Roger Clemens of the Red Sox re-placed Jack Morris of the Tigers as the starting pitcher and Mark Eichborn of the Blue Jays replaced top relief pitcher.

In the National League, repeaters besides Schmidt and Carter were Dale Murphy of the Atlanta Braves, for the fifth successive year the No. I outlielder, and three players for the fourth straight year: Keith Hernandez of the Mets at first base, Ryne Sandberg of the Chicago Cubs at second and Ozzie Smith of the St. Louis Cardinals at shortstop.

The only changes in the NL from last year were in pitching. Mike Scott of the Houstoo Astros sup-

starting pitchers and relievers remain by themselves while first basemen, outfielders and designat-ed hitters are grouped together, as are second baseman, third basemen

and shortstops.
In the AL, Mattingly was the No. I player for the third straight year in his ranking group and Ripken was first in his group for the fourth consecutive year. In the NL, Murphy was No. I in his group, replacing Hernander, who had a replacing Hernandez, who had re-placed him last year after three years as No. 1. Schmidt was first among

the infielders, supplanting Smith.

Martingly also received a perfect score of 100 in his ranking group. Previously, the highest score in a ranking group was pitcher Steve Carlton's 98.925 in 1981, the first year of the ranking statistics. Murray's 98.462 in 1984 had been the previous high in the AL.

When the players are ranked in groups, the top 30 percent of each group are classified as Type A for

compensation purposes, the oext 20 percent as Type B and the next 10 percent as Type C.



Kirby Puckett, the Twins' center fielder, was a touching sight as he rode through the streets decked out in fur coat and aviator's cap for the World Series victory parade.

Fans Shower Twins With Love 'n' Money

The Associated Press

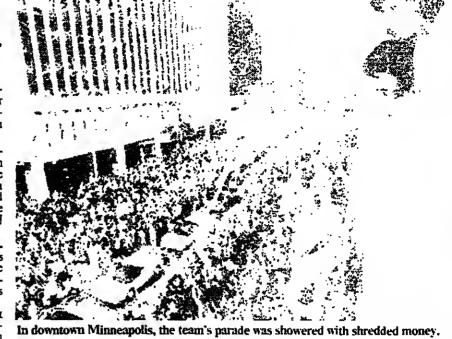
ST. PAUL, Minnesota - Hundreds of thousands of Minnesota Twins fans showered their heroes with millions of dollars in shredded money and waved the ever-present Homer Hankies in a World Series victory celebration Tuesday.

Police estimated that more than 200,000 people turned out for the start of the parade in Minneapolis and another 200,000 or more watched the parade through St. Paul and at a rally on the steps of the capitol. But crowd estimates were a crapshoot at best, with more than one police officer estimating a combined crowd of about a million for the entire event.

Governor Rudy Perpich gave most state em-ployees the afternoon off and many Twin Cities schools followed suit. Perpich proclaimed the rest of 1987 "Twins' Year," and promised individual days in honor of each player and members

Pitcher Bert Blyleven said it was "the best recognition that any club could ever want," adding: "It makes you want to start playing again tomorrow so you can do it again next year."

People were hanging from windows, teen-agers elimbed traffic lights and construction workers nearly 60 stories above the street waved their hands and placards. Some 2,000 pounds (900 kilograms) of out-of-circulation



Bank in Minneapolis, was shredded for confet-ti. There was so much paper that fires broke out under at least three cars, two of which were occupied by Twins players Sal Butera and George Frazier during the first leg of the pa-

cootributed by the Federal Reserve rade. They escaped and got into other cars. At least one reveler was arrested in St. Paul, on a charge of criminal damage to property. "I guess somebody who had too much to drink ripped a license plate off a squad car," said Captain Robert Gray, a watch commander,

Hearns Takes Aim at Roldan, a Fourth Title and History

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Thomas Hearns will be shooting for a place in boxing history Thursday when he fights Juan Roldan for the World Boxing Council middleweight title in Las Vegas. Should he win, Hearns would be the first fighter to have beld four

On the face of it, that would be a remarkable achievement. For there is a tendency among fighters who step up in class to lose punching power when they do. Yet Hearns, who began his profes-sional career as a welterweight (a 147-pound, or 66.6-kilogram, limit) won his last title, in March against Dennis Andries, as a light heavyweight (175 pounds). Hearns oot only beat Andries he knocked down the WBC champion six times be-fore stopping him in 10 rounds.

Against Roldan, Hearns is obliged to come in at or under the 160-pound middleweight limit. For Hearns, the Roldan fight may give him

historic legitimacy but it remains to be seen whether that would belp his boxing image. World titles today are oot at the premium they were years ago, before the sport was fractionalized by three gov-

champions, except in the rare instance where a title has been unified. Currently, only the heavyweight division has an undisputed champion: Mike Tyson. All other weight classifications have multiple

There has been further proliferation of world titles through the relatively new, so-called junior weight classes — for example, the junior welter-weight (140-pound limit) and junior middleweight (154 pounds) divisions. This development makes purists fondly recall the 1950s, when there were eight world champions in divisions that ranged from flyweight (112 pounds) to heavyweight. Then the average boxing fan did not need a computer to keep track of the sport's titleholders.

Late in the fight, Hearns was shead on the official cizing I've been getting from people because of the fact that Ray Leonard and Marvin Hagler beat me," he said, "It seems like I are a low of the low in the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, then wilted under Leonard's blows, "You're blowing it som " resident to the fight, Hearns was shead on the official scorecards, the said to the fight t

erning bodies: the WBC, the World Boxing Association and the International Boxing Federation.

Each of those groups has a different set of history books and put great thoughts in people's

But for now, the rap on Hearns is that he can't win the big ones.

He faced Leonard and Hagler in fights that were major spectacles. He failed both times, the only losses on a record of 44 victories, 37 by knockout. Hearns, who is known as the Hit Man, is recogmized by most boxing experts as a powerful punch er, but the losses diminished his reputation and raised questions about his staying power against opponents who can stand up to his hlows.

Leonard oot only withstood Hearns's best shots, he hit Hearns hard enough to force a reversal of roles during their Sept. 16, 1981, welterweight title fight. Hearns, the stalking slugger, had to turn Despite such arguments. Hearns sees his quest boxer to avoid the damaging blows of Leonard, a for a fourth title as crucial to his standing in the master boxer who suddenly became the pursuing

that Ray Leonard and Marvin Hagler beat "You're blowing it, son," trainer Angelo Dun'he said. "It seems like I get a lot of flak for dee told Leonard between rounds 12 and 13.

Leonard scored a knockdown in the 13th round. and stopped Hearns a round later.

Hagler was another story. In their April 1985 bout, Hearns decided in fight toe-to-toe with the undisputed middleweight champion. While it last-ed, the blows were constop and vicious. Again. though. Hearns unraveled, as fatigue and the toll of Hagler's punches made his legs wohhle. Hagler knocked him out in the third round.

With an impressive victory over Roldan, a 30year-old Argentine with a record of 63-3-2, and 41 knockouts, Hearns, 29, hopes to become boxing's big draw in the middle-range weight classes. In the back of his mind is the prespect of a much-desired rematch with Leonard or Hagler, perhaps both.

But Roldan, a rough and durable opponent with a bore-in style, is oo sure thing. "He hulls his way in," said Hearns, "He doesn't respect pobody. But I demand my respect. How I'll demand my respect is hy showing him a hard left jab. From there I think homas Hearns will box his way to a victory."

In the past, Roldan has shown a penchant for roughhousing opponents. "He is out the cleanest fighter in the world," said Hearns. "But I'm not going to let him in close enough in use his head.



Thomas Hearns got a hug from daughter Natasha. 4. after sparring with reporters.

forearms and shoulders, I'll keep him fighting on the outside. And tie him up when he does get inside." Hearns won the first of his championships in August 1980, when he knocked out Pipino Cuevas in two rounds to win the WBA welterweight cham-pionship. He beat Wilfred Benitez for the WBC super welterweight (also known as junior middle-weight) title in December 1982.

SPORTS BRIEFS

NFL Pension Surplus 'Wiped Out'

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (WP) - Jack Donlan, the National Football League's chief labor negotiator, said Tuesday at the annual fall meeting of the teams' owners and the league commissioner. Pete Rozelle, that the players' pension fund surplus — which had been \$40 million — has "for all intents and purposes" been "wiped out" by the declining

Donlan said he would like to resume negotiations with the NFL Players Association soon, but that reaching agreement on one of the major issues — pension benefits for the players — could become a problem. season, with 45 to be selected each Tuesday to play in that week's games.

Tottenham Picks Venables to Manage

Hotspur ended four days of intense speculation Tuesday when it chose Terry Venables to take over from David Pleat as manager on Dec. 1. Pleat resigned under pressure last Friday after newspaper allegations about his private life. Venahles, 44, who was fired as manager of the Barcelona team in September, said he could not take up his new duties before December because of "outstanding commitments." He played in Tottenham's 1967 FA Cup winning team.

For the Record

as the top-ranked starter and Todd
Worrell of the Cardinals replaced
Scott Garrelts of the San Francisco
Gianus as the No. I reliever.

Once the players are ranked at
each position, they are placed in
five ranking groups. Catchers,
starting pitchers and reliever.

The Seibu Lions, with a bases-empty homer by former major leaguer
George Vukovich beat the Yomiuri Giants, 2-1, to take a 2-1 lead in the
best-of-seven Japan Series.

(AP)

Bob (Buck) Rodgers, who guided the Montreal Expos to a surprising
third-place finish in the National League East this season, was named NL
manager of the year by the Baseball Writers Association of America. (AP)
Pete Rozelle, the NFL commissioner, said of the league's replacement Pete Rozelle, the NFL commissioner, said of the league's replacement games during the players' strike: "It's unfortunate we had to play them. They certainly didn't measure up to NFL caliber."

(AP)

Glasnost Gets a Good Ride in D.C. International

By Andrew Beyer

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev may be playing it coy on the matter of a summit meeting. but at least Gjatsk is upholding the spirit of glasnost. The 3-year-old will be the first thoroughbred from the Soviet Union to race in the United States in 21 years when he D.C. International

Although he has attracted more attention than any of the other entries in the race, Gjatsk remains a LONDON (AFP) - The English first division soccer team Tottenham mystery horse, for Soviet racing is as insular as other aspects of Soviet

Soviet horses almost never venture outside the East bloc, so there are no lines of comparison to draw between them and horses from Western Europe or America. Who knows what it means that Gjatsk won the Soviet-Mongolian Friend-ship Prize by a length this summer? Most likely it means that the colt was meeting a distinctly inferior brand of competition, but that's what handicappers here thought when the last Soviet entrant, Aniline, competed in the 1966 Interna-tional. He finished second to France's Behistoun and beat America's top grass runners in the process.

Aniline's jockey and trainer that but both broke down. Gjatsk has day was Nikolai Nasibov, this week, been beaten this year by Omen, the Nasibov was back at Laurel Race Polish entrant in the International. Track training Giatsk, and remem-being Aniline with affection.

"We had three trainers at our in a one-mile allowance race Satur-

fairth, and we would draw lots to day. Moreover, Gjatsk hasn't raced decide who got what horse," he said in two months. And he's never comthrough an interpreter. "We put the horses' names on pieces of paper Realistically, the Soviets cannot

Trainer Nikolai Nasibov sees only one similarity between the Soviet and U.S. thoroughbred industries: "We have the same crazy people like in America. They like to bet."

and pulled them from a hat, and I expect to win this International, was the one who got Aniline. but they are here to observe and to He was a very good horse. He is learn what they can from American

remembered not only in the Soviet racing and breeding. Union but in Europe. In the International, he just couldn't keep up countries' thoroughbred industries and, for his 340-ruble investment, in the final 500 meters. But we are drastic, of course, Nasibov sees collected 400 rubles — a return of haven't had a horse so good for a only one great similarity: "We have

Is Gjatsk in Aniline's class? "No, no," Nasibov replied. He representative to the International,

The differences between the two the same crazy people like in Amer-ica," be said. "They like to bet." They are certainly a hardy breed.

explained that there were at least While thoroughbreds race at the two better horses in the Soviet Moscow Hippodrome in only tem-Union when it was decided to send a perate months, harness horses run representative to the International, year-round. Nasibov said racing is eration, either. The state owns all the lit's the same as in America.

canceled only if the temperature falls below minus-25 degrees Fahrenheit (minus-31.5 ceougrade).

When the Olympics were held in Moscow in 1980, Newsweek magazine columnist Pete Axthelm paid a visit to the Hippodrome and came away with the impression that Soviet horseplayers may have to suffer from more than the weather.

the feature race, there was one hig. strapping chestnut mare, another one who looked okay and the rest of the field didn't even look like thoroughbreds," Axtheim said. "I stepped in and bet 200 rubles to wio, a 100-ruble exacta and 'wheeled' the mare for five rubles in the double. She woo by 20 and the other horse finished 20 lengths in from of the rest of the field. There waso't any tote board, hut I figured I'd made a tremendous score."

Axthelm went to the window less than 1 to 5 after hitting the winner, the exacta and the double. While the Soviet system doesn't forbid gambling, it evidently discourages too much profil.

MOIANAPOLIS—Signed Mark Walcak, whitend, waived John Williams and Chrie Inclamore, running backs; John Haines, de-

backer. Put Orlando Lawry, linebacker, and

Mark Baver, light end, on injured reserve. KANSAS CITY—Waived James Lee and

Charles Merritt, linbackers, and Bill Schick and Tim Stone, affensive lackles.

NEW ORLEANS—Walved Ken Kaalan.

lackle, and Dwight Beverty, running back, PITTSBURGH—Waived Kaivin Middlelon, strong safety: Jeff Lucas, attensive tockle, and Mike Mintor, defensive tackle. SAN OLEGO—Released Rick Neuhelsel, quarterback: Andy Howkins, Angela Shipes and Par Miller, linebackers: Curl OlGlaconto. Gree Feasel and Owight Wheeler, offensive lineman; Mack Moore, delengive and; Waiter Harris and Darrell Hopper, delengive backs.

lockle, and Dwight Beverty, run

In the rest of the Soviet thorough-

Swedes Get NFL British Dropped The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri The owners of the National Football League teams approved Tuesday the playing of two exhibition games outside the United states next summer: the Chicago Bears against the Minnesota Vikings in Gore-borg, Sweden, on Aug. 12 or 13 nd the New York Jets against

the Cleveland Browns in Mon-For the first time in three years, however, there was no preseason game scheduled for Wembley Stadium outside London, where the Bears and the Dallas Cowboys played two summers ago and the Los Angeles Rams and the Deover Broncos played this August to a ocarly full house.

horses, although they are managed by 12 breeding farms.

Even though it may sound as if there are no inceotives in the system. Nasibov explained that the farms are autonomous and have a spirited rivalry. "Everybody wants to heat each other." he said. "Without competition, you can't have progress.

SCOREBOARD

Football 13 8 31 4 S 9 (JT 11 9 20 4 5 9 1.57 3 18 21 0 2 10 1.57 TEAM OFFENSE Total Defease Plays Yds Yds Ps 441 1342 191,7 457 1520 217,1 442 1570 224,3 444 1709 244,1 449 1709 244,1 442 (725 344,4 442 (725 344,4 442 (725 344,4 443 1734 243,0 533 2043 244,4 471 1828 245,4 471 1828 245,4 471 1846 283,7 481 1846 283,7 481 1846 283,7 482 1342 244,0 Russing Possine Att Cp Yes Tds Pts 137 94 1329 11 173.1 145 85 1509 14 146.2 154 105 1314 10 (57.4 U.S. College Leaders Alkman, UCLA AcPherson, Syr Burser, Aub Harflieb, Iowa Schnell, Ind Jones, Tulane TEAM OFFENSE FRENSE **Frense **Plays Yds Yds Pg **S35 3617 517.0 **S46 3544 504.2 **S57 3541 505.8 **607 3706 485.2 **57 3258 465.4 **412 3576 446.2 **514 1120 445.7 **539 3074 442.0 **573 3518 239.7 **590 3074 433.8 **515 3035 433.5 **494 3024 432.0 **199 142 106 1452 8 152.1 161 97 1412 11 150.3 187 116 1581 14 146.6 Oblahoma Mehroska Flerido St. Viah Wyomine San Olego St. South Care, Southern Car Air Force San Jose St. Syracuse Lauistono St. Oklahoma Ciemson Florida Pittsburgh West Va. UCLA Syracuse towa Michigan St. Phillips, Hou Mathis, NMex Zeno, Tulane Jenkins, Fres Scarles TO XP FG Pls Pt Pg 12 0 0 72 10.29 12 0 0 72 10.29 0 20 14 70 10.00 Fakava, Howell Cobb, Tenn Schmidt, Fla\$1 Cox. Mila Fla Hewith, SD\$1 Ryshing Car r Yds Yds Pu 468 3037 433,9 507 3007 375,9 435 2552 364,6 Oldehome Air Perce Nebroska Texas Christian Arany Yes Yes Po 279 238 251 431 470 474 62.6 238 470 67.1 251 474 46.0 255 556 79.4 233 556 79.4 Nebraska Clemson Michigan SI. 9.75 397 2250 321.4 482 2165 309.3 Pessing Aff Co Yds Tds Ps 118 52 706 100.9 111 67 743 10c.1 161 70 761 108.7 139 41 861 123.9 131 72 679 125.6 Scorting Att Cp Yds Yds Pg Treadwell, Clem Gussman, Mia, O Cax, MiaFia Schmidt, Flast Shudak, IowaSt Mackle, SC 17 14 .824 2.33 21 17 .810 2.13 12 10 .833 2.00 368 224 2971 371 A 286 163 1973 228.8 372 177 2293 327.6 318 182 2290 327.1 360 214 2605 325.6 19 14 .737 2.00 16 13 .513 1.36 19 13 .484 1.86 G P1s Ave 7 345 49,3 7 308 44,0 5 202 40,4 7 274 39,1 7 363 37,4 G PIS AVE 7 42 60 7 64 9.1 6 No Yds TD IPG 7 42 60 7 64 9.1 7 65 9.3 7 84 12.0 7 85 12.1 Cook. Va Allen, Arizst Sandroni. Miss Burt, lowa McMillan. Mo Fiorida Auburn South Care. Pittsburgh Mo. Yds Net Punts Avg Ret Ret Avg 49 456 17 106 43.0 25 45.4 13 73 42.4 44 45.9 21 185 41.7 41 45.1 27 143 41.7 41 47.2 21 727 41.8 INDIVIDUAL Total Offense Yds Avg Yds P9 2447 4,3 30s.1 len 1833 4,8 30s.5 SI 7135 6,1 30s.6 2112 4,4 361.7 2147 6,7 288.3 Sarries, SDSt Garrison, NMex Wilhelm, OreSI Ellis, SC Tupe, Ohio\$i Tobor, Cal Robison, Stan Kilpetrck, Wya 40 4563 43 474 21 279 41.8 47 ASAS No Yds Ave 11 212 19.3 19 355 18.7 Perez, SnJose 1840 6.4 245.7 Burnett, Wvo Jones, Tulane 1856 6.8 265.1 No Yas TO Avg 10 212 2 31.20 15 298 3 19.87 19 355 18.7 20 308 15.4 33 501 15.2 12 171 14.3 Pushing Cor Yds Avg Yds Po 151 1011 6J 144A 164 928 5a 1322 219 920 42 1214 104 781 75 130.1 (3) 908 49 129J Sanders, OklaSi Grani, Ston Lewis, Ga Lett, Clem E Smith, Flo Green, UCLA CHeyword, Pitt Smith, FloSt Jettery, TCU 13 205 0 15.77 19 293 3 13.42 15 214 1 14.27 33 878 27.2 10 505 74.6 18 450 25.5 15 411 22.8 158 891 5.3 127.2 AH-Purposa Nonners Rush Rec PR KOR Yes Yes Pe NAMA 20 7-57 24 471 1282 213-57 Knii 8(7 147 0 328 7222 1883-56 Txs 598 187 170 54 1009 148-17 0751 352 248 0 536 1136 14-229 y. Al 7-66 159 0 288 1133 16-186 420 101 0 336 1127 16-1.50 No Yds TO Ave 24 545 228 Mathis, NMA Wilkren, Kni Melcoll, Tas 9 255 1 29.44 14 490 0 25.57 17 465 1 27.35 2.Tylr, Or51 Humphry, Al Cobb, Tenn

Golf

PGA Leaders Statistical leaders on the PGA four through the Tecson Open, which ended Oct. 25: EARNINGS TITE Money

1. Curtis Strange
2. Paul Azinger
3. Scott Simpson
4. Larry Mize
5. Ben Crenshaw
4. Tant Kile
7. Payne Stewart

Skiing

World Cup Schedule MEN'S CALENDAR

Nov. 27-29: Sesiriere, (toly, Sialam, Super Glant; Dec. 6: Val d'Isèra, France, Downhills Glant: Dec. 6: Voll d'Isèra, France, Downhills
Dec. 12: Val Gordene, Harty, Downhill: Dec.
12: Alla Bedia, Hely, Glant Stalam; Dec. 14:
Modorna di Compiglio, Haiy, Sielam; Dec. 14:
Modorna di Compiglio, Haiy, Sielam; Dec. 14:
Stelam; Dec. 31: Schiadming, Austria, Downhill; Jan. 5: Bad Wiesses, W.Germany, Scient; Jon. 9-18: Germisch-Pertenkirchen,
W.Germany, Downhill, Super Gient; Jon. 1417: Kitzbuhel, Austria, Downhill, Stelam
Jan, 19: Adelboden, Switzerland, Downhill, Super Giant; Jan. 1918: Liber Giant; Jan. 39-31: Chemonia-Norzine, France, Downhill, Glant Stalam; Harch
54: Whistler Mountain, Canada, Downhill, Giolom; March
24: Whistler Mountain, Canada, Downhill, Giolom; March
24: Stelam; March 12-12: Voll-Beaver Creek, en: Sieforn; Merch 12-13: Voll-Beover Creek, U.S., Downhill, Giani Sieforn; Merch 15-20: Aare, Sweden. Downtill, Slaton; Morch 22. Oppda, Nerway, Slaton; March 24-27; Sast-both, Austria, Slaton; Soper Glant.

WOMEN'S CALENDAR WOMEN'S CALENDAR
Nov. 28-25. Setriers. Italy. Statom. Super
Giant; Nov. 28: Courmoyeur, (taly, Statom;
Dec. 4-5; Vot d'Isère, France, 2 Dewnhills;
Dec. 11-13; Leukerbod, Switzerfond, Downhills,
Sylom, Super Glant; Dec. 19-20; Plancavolle,
Italy, Sietom, Diani Statom; Jac. 5; Meeève,
France, Olani Statom; Jac. 5; Meeève,
Ernace, Olani Statom; Jac. 5; Meeève,
Ers, Switzerfand, Downhills Glant; Statom; Jac.
15-14; Phronten, W.Germany, Downhill, Super
Giant.

15-14: Primier: W.Germany, Journal, Stock Giori.
Jan. 17: Lenesries. W.Germany, Stotom; Jan. 25-24: Bodocasein, Austria, Downhill, Sio-lem; Jen. 35-37: Morthor, Yuseslevia, Stotom, Gioni Stotom; March 44: Assen, U.S. Down-hill, Stotom, Gluni Stotom; March 18-13; Rossi-lond, Conoda, Downhill, Super Gion; March 24-27: Sootboch, Austria, Downhill, Gioni Sio-

a, Lanny Workins 9. David Frost \$437.492 10. Larry Nelson 11. Mark Calcavecchia SCORING 1. David Frost, 70.10. 2, Don Pohl, 70.21. 2, Paul

1, David Frest, 72.10. 2, Dan Pohl, 70,71. 2, Paul Aringer, 70,30. 4, Tom Kills, 7040. 5, Ben Cren-shaw, 7044. 6, Lurile Strange, 7045. 7, Fred Couples, 7047. 8, Scott Hoch, 70,51. 9, Payne Stewart, 70,52. 10, Bernhard Langer, 70,56. ORIVING DISTANCE 1, John McComish, 2015. 2, Davis Love III, 2015. 1, Jöry Sindelor, 200,1. 4, Mot O'Grady, 2741. 1, 5, Grey Norman, 277. 6, Fred Couples, 2747. 7, Jary Don Bioks, 275.2. 8, Bill Glasson, 2744. 1, 2 tied with 273.2.

ORIVING ACCURACY 1, Colvin Peris, 230. 2, Alike Reid, 206. 1, Larry Mize, J75. 4, David Frost, 774. 5, David Edwards, 272. 6, 8ep Murany, Jay. 7, Hei Sutton, J62 & Bruce Lietzke, J57. V, John Mohol-ley, J55. 10. Tom Kite, J52.

GRERNS IN RRGULATION
1, aruce Lietzke, 729, 2, Hol Sutton, 718, 3,
Dan Pohl, 716, 4, John Mehottley, 716, 5, Mike
Retd. 769, a, Mark McCumber, 708, 7, Tam
Wotson, 706, 8, Curits Strange, 705, 9, Fred
Couples, 704, 18, Jay Hoos, 703. PUTTS PER GREEN I, Den Pooley, 1745. 2 (lie), Lanny Wodkins and Ken Brown, 1746. 4. Morris Hotalsky, 1748. 5. Ben Crenshow, 1749. c. David Frast, 1,754.7 (lie), Larry Mice and Tam Kite, 1757. 9.

EAGLES EAGLES

1, Phil Blackmar, 19,2 Steve Pate, 16.3 (ide).
Davis Love III and Mac O'Grady, 13.5. Gens
Souers, 12.6 (ide), Dava Rummells, Chip Beck,
John Mahaffer and John McComish, 11, 19, 5

REX Coldwell, 1.760, 10, Payne Stowert, 1.761.

SENIOR TOUR POINTS L, Chi Chi Rodriguez. 2348,544. 2, 2 aruca Crampion. 1900.791. 3, Bob Chories. 1480,248. 4, Miller Borber, 1464.554. 5, Gary Player. 1354,272. 4, Orville Moody, 1164.304. 7, Doile Douglassa. 1122,810. 8, Burich Baird. 1102,374. 9, Gene Littler, 889,243. 10, 2 llly Casper, 840,077.

European Soccer

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS Group 1 Qualifying bonto 9, Romonto 1 Grosp 3 Qualifying wiel Union 2. Iceland 0 East Germany 3, Norway) INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Transition

BASEBALL CINCINNATI-Gave Ron Oester, second

BASKEYBALL National Basketball Association BOSTON—Signed Antoine Carr, forward, to DENVER-Vince Boryla, president and

general monotonic resignature response or Pete Babcock, Fired Harvey Kirkparitck, communications director, Named Bill Young communications director. NEW YORK—Wolved Glen Clem and Mika Morgan, guards.
SAN ANTONIO—Walved Richard Reilliord, guard, and Jerome Henderson, center. Obtained Kurt Nimphius, forward-center, from Detroit for a second-tound draft chaice in 1988.
SEATTLE—Wolved Michael Pheips and Terence Stansbury, guards and Scott Wed-

POOTBALL Consider Football League
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Released Jon Hor-

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Released Jon Horton, wide receiver.

HAMILTON—Added Kenny Kina and Don
Huclack, running bocks: Mike Derks, canler,
and Lieve Feirbanks, tackle, to the rester.
OTTAWA—Put Jeff Wickersham, quarterbock, on Intured list for rest of season.
SASKATCHEWAN—Put Jeff Tedford and
John Hufnasel, Quarterbacks, and Tim
McCray, running back, on Intured list for rest
of season. Added Tim Keerse, wide receiver,
to enactical rester.

to practice rester. TORONTO—Added Scott Lesperance, tackle, and Calvin Turner, defensive end. to prac-

OALLAS—Put Luis Zendelos, Placekicker; Jimmy Armstrono, cornerback; Alvin Blount, running back; Chris Dullban and Russ Swan, running back: Chris Dullban and Russ Swon, linebackers: E.J. Jones, fullback, and Sebran Selvey, wide receiver, an Injured reserve. OETROIT—Walved Mike Prindle, place, linebackers. Put Placed Tony Dollinger and Stan Edwards. running backs: Anthony Fields, defansive back, and Gitvanni Jahnson, wide receiver, on injured reserve. HOUSTON—Walved Oliver Williams. Chris Dar'r Ingrison and Kelfh McDanaid, wide receive. Allect Dawn and Scatt Eccles, fight ands; Darrington and Keifin McDarald, wide reasy-ers: Misch Dawn and Scott Eccles, tight ends; Charles Clinten and Tany Newsam, carrier-tocks; Tam Briel, linebocker; Beb Otto and Joe Dixon, detensive linemen: Jerrell Frank-lin, ayard; Kyrt Katentzis, safety, and John Oletrick, kicker, Pul Allen Pinkett and Eric Jomes, running bocks, and Robert While, cor-sesses in July 1982 (1981).

Los Angeles Corson 161, Hardy 121, Fenton 11(, Taylor

and Keyvan Jenkins, running back, Pul Gary Plummer, tineback er, and Blaise Winter, delensive lineman, an injured reserva. SAN FRANCISCO—Walved Glen Collins, linebacker, Put Mike Vargian, running back, and Carl Monroe, wide receiver-running back, ond Carl Monroe, wide receiver-running back, on injured reserve. WASHINGTON—Walved Babe Louienpera, quarter back; Ted Wilson, wide receiver, and Glenn Dennison, liant end. Pul Dan Bonist, delensive tacker, auard Dan McCould, ollensive tacker, Mark Carison, tacker, and Charles Jackson, safety, on injured reserve. COLL EGE
LOUISIANA STATE—Brian Ninchen, liant LOUISIANA STATE-Brion Kind end will miss rest at season with a broken log, NCAA—imposed probation on Virginia Tech's lootball program with scholarship re-

auctions for two secsors and on basketbal program with two years at no postseason glar due to recruiting violations.

Hockey

HL Sta	ndi	02	S				(2): Lemieux 2 (111. Simpson (7), 8 Shots an goal: Las Angeles (on Meio	che	17-
		_					14-0-32: Pittsburgh (on Melanson)	16-8	-5-2
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Islanders	5	3	1	11	31	20	ton ion Gosselini 48-9-21: Quebec (
Rangers	4	3		11	43	35	10-10-12-38.	anı	
lodelphia	3	5	2	0	21	37			
sburgh	2	- 5	3	7	40	42	Philodelphia 0		0-
	dams (Divi	siga					3	
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ton	s	2	D	10	21	30	cLean (3). Shots an soal: Philade	onl	0 (
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NOTY .	5	5		10	41	41	gool: Minnesola ion Warnsley (11-4-	9-7	26;
nipeg	4	2	0	8	24	22	Louis Ian Takkol 10-13-7—30.		
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TUE	SOAY	S R	ESU	LTS			Sundstrom (3). Adams (3), Ridley	131	۱ 5 ; ا

ART BUCHWALD

The White House Yell

WASHINGTON — The presi-dent held a press conference last week. It was his first one in seven months. Now Reagan can return to his usual way of communicating with the media — which is

yelling.
This is how the commander in fourth estate. chief deals with the fourth estate.

The president steps out of his helicopter outo the White House



the copter says.
"MR. PRESIDENT, ARE
WE AT WAR
WITH IRAN?"
Buchwald The president cups his hand over his ear and shakes his head. When the question is repeated, he yells back, "NO. I'M NOT SORRY I NOMINATED JUDGE BORK.

MR. PRESIDENT, DO YOU THINK THERE IS GOING TO BE A STOCK MARKET CRASH SIMILAR TO THAT OF 1929?" The president creases his forehead and then points his finger at the questioner. "IF IT WILL HELP OUR CONTRAS IN CEN-TRAL AMERICA, THEN I SAY A CRASH PROGRAM IS SOME-

Now the dog is getting away from Nancy, so the president grabs the leash. It's hard to control the dog and listen to a question at the same time, but the president man-

THING I WOULD SUPPORT."

ages to do it.
"MR. PRESIDENT," comes a voice that can barely be heard above the sound of the copter. WHAT ABOUT NEW TAXES WE'RE GOING TO BRING THAT UP WHEN GORBACHEV COMES TO THE UNITED STATES, IF HE WANTS A MISSILE TREATY WITH US, HE BETTER STOP FIXING UP OUR MARINES WITH RUSSIAN GIRLS IN THE MOSCOW

Kew Gardens Reopens

EMBASSY."

The Associated Press LONDON - Part of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew was opened Wednesday for the first time since an Oct. 16 storm dam-

The president has made it half-way to the White House, Questions keep being thrown at him from the press pen. He pauses to listen to one from a network correspondent. "MR. PRESIDENT, IS CON-GRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL THE TROUBLE IN THE

COUNTRY?" "YES, AND TO SHOW GOOD FAITH THEY HAVE TO GET OUT OF AFGHANISTAN." "I MEAN CONGRESS, NOT

THE SOVIETS."

"I KNOW WHAT YOU MEAN. IT'S NOT MY FAULT THAT CONGRESS HAS IT'S FEET IN CEMENT AND WONT PUT UP THE MONEY FOR STAP WARS." FOR STAR WARS."

All the newspaper people are writing furiously because these freewheeling questions and an-swers could mean 8 new turn in

White House policy.

Thanks to the dog dragging him, the president is almost to the White House door and Reagan's aides, who have been biting their nails, sigh with relief. "MR. PRESIDENT," comes a

chilling voice from the back of the press pen, "DO YOU THINK THE DOLLAR SHOULD GO UP OR DOWN?

"I WILL NOT SAY WHAT I INTEND TO DO ABOUT IT BUT I WILL BE MEETING WITH MY SECRETARY OF DE-FENSE TO MAKE SURE WE HAVE ALL THE WEAPONS THAT ARE NECESSARY."

As the dog pulls Reagan through the door, Helen Thomas yells, "THANK YOU, MR. PRESI-

By this time the White House staff is congratulating the president on the press conference.

You really socked it to them, Mr. President," his press secretary tells him. "They haven't laid a finger on

me since we put those extra propellers in." the president mutters. "Give the dog some credit too,"

Nancy says. Reagan smiles, "What this job is all about is communicating. If I can communicate by yelling and my voice remains strong. I will never have to worry about holding a pre-pared press conference again."

At 61, a TV Wizard Starts All Over Again

By Diane K. Shah T OS ÁNGELES -- Inside Bungalow I at his new headquar-ters in Culver City, Grant Tinker is holding a meeting. On the stroke of 10:30 A.M., an anxious writer, his agent at his heels, arrives to pitch a half-hour comedy

Since last December, three

months after he walked away from his joh as chairman of the board at the National Broadcasting Co., leaving it as the No. 1 network, this is what Tinker has been doing: listening, trying to ferret out genuine creative talent from the hordes who claim to have it. That was his charge when he became partners with Gamett Co. to create GTG Entertainment. It is a venture that Tinker intends to be a re-creation of his first one, MTM Enterprises, the folks who brought you Lou Grant and Mary Richards — "The Mary Tyler Moore Show" — and set the standards by which prime-time

programming is judged today. Since MTM's inceptioo in 1970, however, the world of com-mercial television has drastically changed. The economics of putting a show on the air have become so dizzying as to appear inevitably destined for red ink. Plus, the invasion of cable and the new Fox Broadcasting Co. are draining an already limited talent pool. Much of Tinker's success was ascribable to his knack of finding writers and keeping them happy. But now the writers Tinker helped launch he can no long-er afford, and he is faced with

"Essentially, I see TV today much like it was in 1970," says Tinker. "You have a lot of people like me who want to supply the network. The only difference is the dollar factor."

finding bright new ones all over

again.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND

USA RESIDENTIAL

Currently, GTG has 15 shows in the works, 10 of them situation comedies. Tinker has already presented CBS-TV with scripts for two sitcoms and is awaiting a de-

At 61, Tinker does not have to he doing this. For months before ship, with Tinker potting up the hired as creators, producers and

he left NBC, interested parties, talent and Gannett the money. the network would soon be up, had been phoning. Tinker said that he would consider his future only when he was officially free to. The calls were recorded in the order in which they were received. Then, when the time came, Tinker picked up the phone at home in Bel Air and, one by one — starting from the top — he returned each call and made his pitch.

He said he wanted to start another television production com-pany like MTM. He explained how much money he wanted, and freedom, and how much more freedom, and how much more money it would cost to get such a company going. "I guess I didn'i do it right," he says with a faint smile. "I thought this would eliminate some of the people. But no-body blinked."

Of course they didn't. Tinker was the man who had built MTM from scratch, from the single "Mary Tyler Moore Show" into the most creative and financially successful production company of its time. A man who then, 11 years later, simply walked away because, he says, "Sometimes I'd come to work and I'd feel, God, didn't I do this yesterday?" Instead, he took on the board chair-manship of NBC, a network so sick and hobbled that there was speculation about shutting it.

Tinker led the network away from the graveyard into the gravy.
During his chairmanship NBC
profits soared — from \$48 million in 1981 to more than \$400 million in 1986. It owned the United States's living rooms during prime time, hooking the country on
"The Cosby Show," "Hill Street
Blues" and "Miami Vice"; keeping it hooked with Johnny Carson and David Letterman, hanging onto it through the early morning

hours with the "Today" show. Over a period of months he winnowed down his list down to five companies. Virginia-based Gannett, the huge, diversified media company, was one of them. The deal would be this. Gannett year," says Brandon Tartikoff, president of NBC Entertainment. and Tinker would form a partner-

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TO RENT/SHARE

OPPORTUNITIES

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BUSINESS SERVICES

(No one will confirm the start-up figures, but Gannett's Allan Neuharth admits, "If you said \$100 million over the next five years. you wouldn't look silly.") There would he two sides to the operation: Entertainment program-ming from the West Coast and non-fiction programming, including a half-hour nightly magazine show — a sort of USA Today for television — from the East Coast. In addition to drawing a hefty salary, Tinker would split profits with Gannett.

But Tinker wanted his own studio. The old Laird Studios in Culver City went on the auction block, Gannett shelled out \$24 million for it, and Tinker liked the sound of the deal even more. Tinker also did not want to have to go, hat in hand, to the networks to sell his shows. Enter CBS. Laurence A. Tisch, the chief executive officer, offered a deal for any shows Tinker came up with — well, almost any. If CBS hated a show, Tinker could market it else-

To get a show on the air today takes the bankroll of a sheikh. For example, when a oetwork buys a series from a production studio, it pays a licensing fee, which entitles it to air each episode twice. These days, however, that fee no longer comes close to covering a show's costs. Thus, today more than ever, a series must be syndicated if the production company is to see a profit.

Much of the change has been in the salaries that a show's execu-tive producer and writers command. "Bad writers make \$400,000 to \$450,000 a year," says Gary David Goldberg, creator of the hit show "Family Ties." Better writers can ask \$500,000 a year, plus advances on profits. Then there are the executive producers, those in charge of a show's production and administration. Moore for 18 years. There are maybe two dozen players making \$1 million a

Of the 17 people Tinker has

REAL ESTATE

BUSINESS SERVICES

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Grant Tinker, who claims he doesn't have a talent in the world except the ability to attract talented people. writers, the key players are Mi-chael Kozoll, co-creator of "Hill "Really," he says. "I have had Street Blues", Deborah Aal, pro-inordinate good luck in my associations with people I have re-cruited or inherited." ducer of several highly acclaimed made-for-television movies, and

to develop and produce Tinker's new shows under the guidance of Stu Erwin, GTG's executive vice For the last seven years Tinker has lived with Melanie Burke, a past successes, he says this: former secretary at MTM, now "What makes a good television 29. She is the third woman in Tinker's life. His marriage to his first wife, Ruth Byerly, the mother of his three sons and one daughter, ended in 1962. He was then married to Mary Tyler

Donald Todd, a writer for the NBC series "Alf." These three are

He is a man who, perhaps dis-ingenuously, claims oot a talent in the world except the ability to attract talented people. Accord- cle in Thing to Tinker, like blown leaves, Magazine.

Asked why he seems to find the talent when others do not he adds, "Maybe it's because I'm accessi-ble. If somebody gives me something to read, I read it."
If it sounds as though Tinker is

climbing on the bandwagon of his show is the writing and the cast-ing. Ideas are not the important thing. None of the people we hired came to us with ideas. Those come later."

Diane K. Shah, a former sports columnist for the Los Angeles Her-ald Examiner, is at work on a novel. This was excerpted from an article in The New York Times

PEOPLE

Show for Indian Convict Draws FBI Complaint

A benefit concert at Costa Mesa, California, for an American Indian activist convicted of killing two FBI agents drew guests such as Clayton Moore, the "Lone Rang-er," along with condemnation from protesters and the FBI Several thousand people attended the ben-efit for Leonard Pettier. Among the performers were Jackson Browne, Willie Nelson, Joni Mitchell and Kris Kristofferson Moore, who portrayed the Lone Ranger for years on television, made a rare public appearance without his mask Peliier, a founder of the American Indian Movement, was convicted in 1977 of murdering the two agents in a 1975 shootout on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

Edward Villella has issued an impassioned plea to the ballet world to forgive Gelsey Kirkland, the ballerina who, in writing a book last year describing her drug addictions, told embarrassing stories about other dancers and ballet companies. Villella, a former principal dancer of the New York City Ballet who now is director of dance companies in Miami and France, made his appeal during a gala awards ceremony at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, Kirkland, who dances with the Royal Ballet in London, and six others were honored for having overcome handicaps or life-threatening accidents or setbacks. Kirkland's triumph was in overcoming the cocaine addiction, anorexia and amphetamine abuse toat took her amphetamine abuse to at took her from stardom at the New York Circhaellet to the brink of death. Withher husband, Greg Lawrence, Kirkhand described her descent and recovery in her book, "Dancing on My Chiefe."

Vyaction Zaitsev, a favorite conturied of Raisa Gorbachev, basked in application show Zaitser dressed in ag electric-green jacket and matching tie, sprinted onstage, waving his arms wildly at the finale of an hourious showing of his of an hourlong showing of his dresses, suits and coats at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York. "I want to present all this beauty to so many people who hunger for it," he said before the show. "It is important for me to have this be a Rus-

aged or destroyed about 10 percent of the garden's 11,000 trees. CHRISTMAS GIFTS ANNOUNCEMENTS EVERY SATIRDAY CHRISTMAS GIFT GUIDE A unique international marketplace for exclusive and unusual Christman girts, Coll your nearest IHT office or repre-sentative for more information and rate (See the Int'l Herold PERSONALS DARMODY, LARRY PLEASE CALL HOME ad for details.) ANNOUNCEMENTS CELEBRATE HALLOWEEN AT THE KING OPERA AT THE MAY OF THAT Come join the fun Oct 31, '87, 800pm 300cm, 'Inck or treor', reol Hollowee, ofmetichee, funky costunes, pumpki pic, American cuisans, five masic, horavideos, Further information phone: 42 60 97 89 at the KING OPERA, 21 Rue Dismost Paris 2nd Mehror Covers **USADIRECT** Calling the U.S. from overseas is fast and easy with USADIRECT SM service. Plus, you will enjoy these advantages: Talk to an ATET operator in the U.S. Use your AT&T Card or call called Pay AT&T operator-assisted international rates. **AUSTRALIA** 0014-881-011 **DENMARK'** 0430-0010

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